

Gazetteer of the Province of Sind

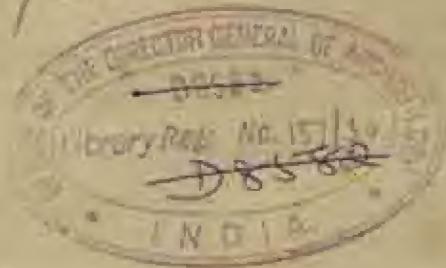
B Volume IV

Larkana District

30452

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LARKANA

DESCRIPTION.

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CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Larkana District lies between $25^{\circ} 53'$ and $26^{\circ} 23'$ North latitude and $67^{\circ} 11'$ and $68^{\circ} 33'$ on the right bank of the river Indus and covers an area of 5,037 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District and the Sukkur District, on the east by the river Indus and on the west by the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat: at the south it narrows considerably and intrudes into the Karachi District. It may be divided into two parts which are entirely dissimilar in character, viz.

Physical Features. (1) the Kohistan, or hill country, and (2) the low lands which lie between the Kohistan and the Indus. The Kohistan consists of a range of limestone hills, or mountains referred to by old writers as the Hala, but now generally known as the Khirthar Range. They extend along the whole western boundary of the District, with a breadth of from twelve to fifteen miles, in a straight line, as measured on the map. At the south in the Sehwan Taluka they spread out and approach the Larki hills, which rising near Sehwan, run south along the eastern boundary of the District, so that nearly the whole of the Taluka is hilly. The Khirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north and south with broad flat valleys between. The ridges are locally distinguished by different names. For example the first line of hills is spoken of as *Kabria*, or *Kukria* (i.e., broken), the next as *Kara* (black) or *Zorud* (yellow), the third as *Pisaro* (saffron-coloured), and so on. The name Khirthar, which has been given by us to the whole range, belongs properly to one part of it in the Karachi Kohistan. The highest ridge of the range forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, its general height at its northern extremity being about 5,000 feet: towards the south the height declines. The most elevated peak, named *Kute-ji-kabar* (i.e., the Dog's tomb) is 6,873 feet above sea level and fifteen hundred feet immediately below it to the north is a plateau known as *Daryaro* which was at one time thought of as a possible sanitarium. Bleak, ragged and barren as these hills look, they afford pasturage for large flocks of sheep and goats. The valleys are green with grass after rain and admit of cultivation up to a height of four thousand feet. Regular terraces bounded by huge boulders and known locally as "Kah Kot," bear witness to the existence of extensive cultivation at some remote period. In the tortuous rocky channels which drain the hills there are pools sufficiently permanent to secure the survival of several species of fish. In these spots ferns, wild flowers and even shady trees are to be found. Less thirsty forms of vegetation, such as *Salicornia indica* and *persica*, the leafless Caper, and the small Fan Palm, called *Pis* (*Chamisopteris ritchiana*) maintain a footing even on the hill sides. At lower levels the torrent beds are artificially dammed for purposes of irrigation.

Between the hills and the Indus the country may properly be described as a broad shallow, since the middle line, from north to south, is considerably below the level of the Indus on the one side and the base of the hills on the other. By this depression the hill torrents and the waters of the western Nara all find their way to the Manehhar Lake and thence by the Aral to the Indus. The soil is the rich alluvial loam of the Indus valley. The northern part of the district used to be subject to the Indus flood or "Lets". The Kashmor flood from the Upper Sind Frontier, the Mehrzo Mari flood from Shikarpur Taluka, and the Jali flood from Garhi Yasin Taluka, were liable every year to inundate the country, and to destroy everything in their path. The river bounds have now successfully grappled with this danger, and for the last forty-five years the safety of the country has been practically assured. The result has been that cultivation has developed unhindered and the district produces luxuriant crops of rice, wheat and other grains. Lines of *babul* trees indicate the courses of canals and roads, but there is little forest. In the Mehrar, Kakar and southern part of Labdarya Talukas there is a good deal of *boler*. But the rest of the low lands are for the most part remarkably fertile. This is especially the case in the north of the district, which enjoys a magnificent water supply from the Ghar Canal, and in the east, between the Western Nara and the Indus. To the west canal irrigation is restricted by the gradual rising of the country in the direction of the hills, with the result that this piece of country which is known as the "kacha" assumes the bare and dreary aspect of *pat*. This and the diminishing supply in the Nara combine to make the Johi Taluka the least productive in the district.

The Khirthar Range has already been sufficiently described. Its total length is about 150 miles, of which about 120 are contained in this district. To the east of the main range and running parallel to it, with an interspace of from two to five miles, is a line of hills which are geologically quite distinct. Next in importance is the Laki range which, beginning abruptly to the south of the town of Sehwan, runs southwards along the boundary of the District for nearly 35 miles and then passes into the Karachi District. Its total length is about 80 miles and it attains an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level at its northern end near Sehwan and Laki. This range consists mainly of limestone, but partly also of bright-coloured sandstone. At one time the Indus washed the eastern side of these hills, so that travellers to Karachi had to cross the river, proceed some distance along its left bank and then recross; but the river has moved some miles eastward. As has already been said, the country between this and the Khirthar Range is almost entirely occupied by spurs of the latter, or, to speak more correctly, by flanking ranges of similar but lower hills. The largest of these is the Badhra Range which lies west of the valley traversed by the Karachi-Sehwan Road and south of the Manehhar. The Bhit Range, smaller but rising to nearly 3,000 feet lies west of this in the Johi Taluka. The geological character of all these hills has been described in the 'A' Volume.

The river Indus flows for about 150 miles along the eastern boundary of this district, but owing to the varying course of the river which it takes its channel is not constant.

To avoid confusion with the Khairpur State, which marches with the three northern Talukas of the district, a permanent boundary has been devised by means of offsets taken from fixed points on the two banks. Further south however where Nawabshah district runs parallel to Lar-kana, a similar arrangement has not been made, with the result that at the present time portions of Nawabshah district are on the right bank of the river. The Western Nara, Mandihar Lake and Arni River form a loop of the Indus which at one time was almost as important as the main stream, so that old writers often refer to the belt of land between the two as an "island," but the Nara must now be regarded as a canal. There are no other rivers in the district, but there are numerous water courses which drain the hills, and are known as *Nais*. These are fierce torrents after rain, but would speedily dry up when the rain ceased if they were not dammed for purposes of cultivation. The most important of them is the Gaj Nai, which can be depended upon to supply the subjacent lands with water till February in a year of normal rainfall. It is formed by the union of two channels, the more important of which appears to have its origin in the Jhalawan country near Kalat, while the other rises in the Khirthar. On arriving at the foot of the hills it has the choice of three channels, one northwards towards the Kakar Taluka, another southwards towards Johi, and the third eastwards between the two. Which of these the flood may take, or whether it may take all three, depends upon its force and volume and upon the *bunds* built by the cultivators to restrain and direct the flow. In any case the surplus water eventually travels southward, parallel to the Nara, until it reaches the Manzhar Lake.

There are other *Nais* worthy of notice. The Mazarani Nai, when in flood, flows into Wanh Taluka and ends in the Hazal Dhand. At Mazarani about six miles within the lower ranges of the hills, the water is impounded and a sheet of water about 230 yards long by 40 yards broad is held up. Water courses carry off the water to irrigate the adjoining lands. Mahseer are to be caught at this *bund* and at all the larger pools of the streams feeding it.

The Khuji Nai is at the extreme north of the district and in fact forms the border between it and the Upper Sind Frontier. The most important *Nai* between it and the Mazarani Nai is the Sita Nai which opens out into the Ghelbi Dero Jagir in Kambar Taluka.

Dilan Nai.—This is formed of three smaller *Nais* which debouch on the gorge of Shah Godro in Mehar Taluka. From here the flood water finds its way into the large Ganero Dhand near Qaikan in Mehar Taluka. Water is to be found at certain places in the higher reaches of this *Nai* throughout the year. Nearly 5,000 acres of land can be cultivated from the flood water of the *Nai* in a year of heavy rainfall.

Salar Nai is a shorter *Nai*, and, as the hills at the point through which it emerges rise more abruptly from the plain, is capable of doing

much damage when it comes down in flood. Its flood water flows into the Salari Dhani near Khairpur Nathanshal.

The *Nai Nai* is the most important *Nai* in Johi Taluka after the *Noi Gaj*. The other *Nais* only flow when there is heavy rain in the hills. With the exception of the *Nai Gaj* all the *Nais* in this taluka flow into the Manchhar Lake. Crocodiles are found in some of the pools of the *Noi Gaj* and the *Schwani Nais*.

Nai Naing and *Nai Randi* are the more important of the *Schwani Nais*, but except for a little wheat, no crops are grown from the water derived from them.

The district is rich in *dhands* or lakes fed by the surplus of the canals from the east and of the *nais* from the west. Manchhar Lake and Rozenost among these is the *Ganero* about ten miles from Mehar, the largest sheet of water

in the district after the Manchhar Lake. In the Kambur Taluka the *Changro dhund* contains water throughout the year. Artan, Drig, Haos, Lahori and Lang in Kambur Taluka, and Phati Bilawal in Larkana Taluka usually contain water up till Christmas, and often later, and all including *Changro* are famous for the duck shooting which is obtainable on them.

But the chief of all *dhands* in the district, and in fact in Sind, is the Manchhar Lake. Hemmed in by hills at its southern end, it collects water from three sources, the *Nara*, the hill *Nais* and the *Aral* river. The old Gazetteer describes the Manchhar as an expansion of the *Nara*, and this is a very natural way of regarding it. The *Nara*, Manchhar and *Aral* together seem to be merely a "loop" of the Indus and as such were formerly used by all boats proceeding up the river during the inundation, in order to avoid the strong current of the main stream. In 1840 Lieutenant Postans reported on the advantages of this route for river steamers from April to September. He was of course aware that water flowed from the Indus into the lake by the *Aral* at one season, but recent measurements have shown that in comparison with the water which pours into the lake in this way the amount which comes by the *Nara* is quite insignificant. But when the inundation subsides and the level of the river is below that of the lake, the *Aral* reverses its use and becomes a drainage channel. The effect is that in the middle of a good inundation the lake has covered an area of 200 square miles, while in February of a旱 year it has shrunk to 7½ miles by about 2, or about 14 square miles. Its ordinary fluctuations are of course far within these extremes. In 1921-22, 14,575 acres were cultivated, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 50,892. On this account the management of the channels by which the lake is filled and emptied has always been a problem and many schemes have been put forward. An expensive dredger was at one time obtained from England, but proved abortive. At present the ordinary control exercised by the Irrigation Department appears to be sufficient.

The Manchhar lake has the shape of a long oval pointing north-west and south-east. The deep and permanent side of it is that abutting

on the hills to the south-west, and its annual expansion is to the north and north-east. Its depth in the deepest part has been 16 feet in a good year. The lake is a picture with its forest of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus leaves, its myriads of water fowl of every kind and its human inhabitants in their floating habitations spearing its fishes and shooting its fowl with their blunt arrows. The fishing on the lake is marvellous. Mr. A. O. Hume (in "Shay Feathers," page 134) estimated the weight of fish taken in a single "drive" at a ton. The biggest were "huge alluroids," six or seven feet in length.

The climate of Larkana district is next to that of the Upper Sind frontier the severest in the Province. The climate. The great heat of the summer months is little mitigated by even such breezes as visit Sukkur from off the river at night, while the ubiquitous canals and general submergence of the country add incalculable to the heat. They add mosquitoes also, which must be regarded as an element of the climate when its bearableness is the point of view. Dust storms also are not unknown, and fierce hot winds are common during the "Chaliho" the forty days succeeding the 10th of Jeth, i.e., May 15th. Sehwan, hemmed in by high hills, is perhaps the centre of the worst region, but Larkana is the place for which the most trustworthy statistics are available, and from these it appears that the temperature in May during the last (25) twenty-five years has ranged from a minimum of 68° to a maximum of 120° in the shade. In July the maximum was not so high, being only 118°, but the minimum was higher: in no year has the thermometer ever got below 80° during that month except in 1910, when the air was temporarily cooled as a result of heavy rains. The difference between the highest and lowest temperature registered in May is usually about 34 degrees. The cold season, which begins in November, is delightful, as elsewhere in Upper Sind. In November the maximum hovers about 88° and the minimum about 55°. In January the thermometer may fall to 35°, which means frost under the open sky. During that month the thermometer does not appear to have touched 83° in the last twenty-five years.

The mean rainfall is put at 3.28 inches, but it varies a good deal, though not to the same extent as it does near the sea coast. The maximum recorded during the last twenty-five years was 22.46 inches at Mir Khan in 1917, and the minimum 16 cents at Johi in 1918. The distribution of rain in the district is, upon the whole, fairly uniform, the talukas near the river receiving a little more than their share and those to the north-west a little less.

The climate of the Kohistan is very different from that of the plains, for the elevation above sea level is half as ^{Dumas Towers and Darhyara} much again as that of Mahabaleshwar, the highest sanitarium in the Bombay Presidency; but unfortunately there are no statistics. Nearly all the definite information available is contained in a report written in 1860 by Assistant Surgeon Lalor, who was deputed to visit the Dumas Towers and reside at

them during June and July in order to ascertain if it would be of any advantage to establish a sanitarium there. No place of that name is known now to the District Officers and there is a disposition to treat the Towers as mythical; but from Dr. Lalor's account it is clear that he refers to a hill overlooking the Haras valley, in which the Mirs once took refuge during "one reverse of fortune and where they built a fort, or began to build one. The gate and half-finished walls were found by Dr. Lalor. It appears that they also built some towers on the Haras hill, overlooking the valley, on which to mount a cannon, and these presumably are the Danna Towers which Dr. Lalor thought might be made "more habitable and comfortable" than he found them with a view to enable officers requiring a change to "carry on their work within range of their duties" and to "alleviate the necessity of going to Kurrachee or Europe." Dr. Lalor states that the towers were about 50 miles west of Mohar. The best route now is by the Nai Makli, which has its source near Harar. Dr. Lalor found the mean temperature during the second half of June to be $84^{\circ} 26^{\circ}$ in the shade, the maximum being 97° and the minimum 76° . High winds "cold but of an exceedingly disagreeable nature," prevailed at times, but the nights were invariably pleasant. In July there was a grateful change. Refreshing showers were frequent and the thermometer rose above 90° only seven days in the whole month. On eleven days it stood below 85° at 2 p.m. But "the most pleasant feature" was the buoyancy and elasticity of the air. Nevertheless Danna Towers never became a sanitarium, though the towers themselves were roofed and made comfortable and a tank excavated. The insuperable objection has always been the difficulty of reaching the hills and the appalling heat of the journey. As soon as the pot is left the road becomes a rugged track over the hills and through the beds of the mountain torrents, and heavy and expeditious transport is impossible. Moreover to any invalid in search of health the heat in the passes would prove intolerable. The absence of an assured water supply even at the end of the journey is an equally fatal objection.

The same objections have hitherto proved insurmountable in the case of Daryaro mentioned above. The plateau is about one thousand acres in extent, and would make an admirable sanitarium, if water could be easily obtained. There seems no reason to doubt that when aviation becomes a normal mode of travelling, the opening up of Daryaro as a hot-weather resort will be considered as a practical proposition, and a solution of the water problem will at the same time be found. At present the road journey is both difficult and tedious, and it is not surprising that few journeys to the summit are on record. The Commissioner in Sind, Sir W. Merewether, spent some portion of the hot weather of 1872 on Daryaro, and a subsequent visit to the place was made by one of his successors, Mr. W. H. Incus, in March 1916.

POPULATION.

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI.

CHAPTER IV OF A VOLUME.

The District was created in August 1901 and its population in 1921 was 597,960 of whom 499,553 or about 83 per cent. were Mussalmans and 97,132 or nearly

17 per cent. Hindus, while 1,275 individuals were registered under other heads.* From the returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi and Larkana Districts we get the

Census Details.	
1872	477,513
1881	489,744
1891	504,900
1901	626,083

marginally noted figures for the population of the district at the time of each previous census. They show a steady growth for each decade.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District is shown below:—

Year.	Total population.	Home-born population.	Mussalmans	Hindus
1911	840	853	838	850
1921	805	817	804	832

It is higher than in any other District of Sind, except Sukkur, though still unaccountably low, and the phenomenon does not appear ever to have been fully explained.

Larkana is the most populous district in Sind, as it is the most fertile. Distribution.

In spite of the barren region in the south, the average number of its inhabitants for the whole area of 3,257,820 acres, or 5,057 square miles, is 118 per mile, or if the town of Larkana be excluded, nearly 114 per mile. The most densely populated rural region is the Larkana Taluka, which has nearly 279 inhabitants to the square mile, and the least is Selwan Taluka with 27 persons to the square mile. In 1921 more than 3 per cent. of the population were in the towns. The population of the town of Larkana has increased as shown in the margin:

It is impossible to trace the movements of the population accurately before 1911 as the necessary figures cannot be extracted from the census returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts, but a general statement may be made that at the last census of the total population of 597,960, about 577,090 were home-born and the remainder consisted mainly of labourers from

Baluchistan and Rapputana and of men of a somewhat higher class, artisans and traders from the Punjab, and men from North-West Frontier Province. It does not appear that many natives of the District go abroad.

The proportion of Hindus in the District is small, a little more than one in six of the population, and of these more than three-fourths are Lohans. The miscellaneous Hindus are few. Among Mussalmans two tribes of Baluchis, the Rinds and Chandias, are in sufficient numbers to have a head to themselves in Table VI. The latter gave the old name of Chandka (Chanduka) to the country about Larkana. Brahms who appear separately in no other district except Karachi numbered 19,785 at the last census. They took an active part in the early struggles of the Kalhoras. Nearly half of the whole Mussalman population is classed under Sindhi and Sheikhs.

The Chandias are still the most prominent Baluch tribe of the district. Their present Chief, Nawab Ali Nawaz alias Ghaihi Khan, *wazir* Muhammad Khan, lives at Ghaihi Dero in Karab Taluka, the head quarters of his jagir which extends also to the Mehar and Warah Talukas and to the Shahdadkot Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district and covers in all 216,116 acres. After the conquest the then chief, Wali Muhammad rendered Sir Charles Napier considerable help in his campaign against the Bugtis and Sir Charles conceived the idea of settling the tribe near Phulji. The Chandias were, however, averse to leaving their own country and were allowed to return to it. There was considerable discussion as to how much of the *jagir* should be confirmed to the Chief by the British Government, but ultimately the entire area was granted as a first class *jagir* subject "should the British Government see fit, to the payment of a Nazara not exceeding Rs. 2,000 on each accession." This is the only *jagir* in Sind to which such a condition is attached, though it has never been enforced at any accession. The Chandia Nawab ranks first amongst the jagirdars and zamindars resident in Sind.

The Rinds are found in the Sohwan Division. The late Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Rind held a *jagir* in Sohwan Taluka, but on his death in 1915 without leaving a lineal male descendant it was resumed.

Wazir Mir Muhammad *wazir* Hayat Khan Jamali ranks as a Sardar Jagirdar, and resides at Phulji in Johi Taluka, where his *jagir* is. He is the head of one of the three divisions of the Jamali tribe.

There are some other small *jagirs* in the district belonging to non-resident Talpurs, and to Lughatis, Khosas and others. The only first class Jagirdar besides the Chandia chief is Rao Bahadur Alimul Tikamdas grandson of Seth Naumal, who owns a jagir of 10,457 bighas in Sohwan Taluka. It has been mentioned in the 'A' Volume that Seth Naumal rendered invaluable service in securing transport for Sir J. Keen's

army in 1839. His good services then, and after the conquest, and more especially throughout the mutiny, were rewarded by the grant of this jagir and by a pension to be continued for two more generations.

There is only one prominent family of Sayyids in the district, the Lakiari Sayyids, who have the custody of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz at Sehwan. The seat of the family is however at Laki in the Karachi district, a short distance beyond the border of Larkana district.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLE VII, VIII AND XIII.

CHAPTER V IX - A VOLUME

The increase of area in 1921-1922 as compared with 1900-01 as shown in table VII is mainly due to the results of the Revision survey.

The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., (3) land set apart for public purposes, *viz.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas, and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

It has been shown already that with the exception of the western portion which is mountainous, the general aspect of the district is that of a flat plain intersected by canals. The southern portion (Sehwan sub-division) differs in some respects from the remainder in being more hilly and containing the Manchar lake in it. The agricultural conditions of the plains are alone of importance.

Sind and Cadization. The Larkana division consists of talukas Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero and Mirokhan.

Larkana.—This taluka may be divided into two parts, one that between the river Indus and the protective bunds, and the other on the farther side of these bunds. The former tract is liable to the action of the river, and rabi crops, especially wheat, are for the most part grown. The latter forms part of the richest and best cultivated land in Sind. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow from the Ghar canal and the Western Nara, and rice is the predominant crop. The whole country is studded with rich and populous villages, standing in the midst of the cultivation.

Kambar.—This is one of the finest and most fertile Talukas in Sind. At the same time the contrasts in soil are of a somewhat startling character. To the west of the chief town, Kambar, is an extensive plain of salt land as bad as any in Sind. The western portion of the Taluka within the Ghaibi Dero Jagir is hilly, depending for its water supply on hill streams and on rain. The remainder of the Taluka contains the best rice lands in the Province. The tract to the south of Kambar and including a portion of Larkana Taluka is known as the "Mail" country, and is particularly famous, the village of Ghogharo having a special reputation for the quality of rice which it produces. The water supply is entirely from the Ghar canal and its branches, and the cultivation is exclusively by flow.

Ratodero.—This is an alluvial tract of land watered by the Ghar and the Sukkur canals and their respective branches. The most fertile portion is between Naodero and Ratodero. The irrigational facilities to the north of the Taluka are somewhat poor. A considerable area

is also subject to the action of the river Indus. Over 90 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Mirokhon.—This Taluka is also irrigated by the Sukkur canal and the branches of the Ghar canal. Large tracts are full of kalar and sand, and are uncultivated in consequence. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow. The Taluka is somewhat sparsely inhabited, and the villages are scattered.

The Mehar Division consists of Mehar, Kakar, Warah and Labdarria talukas.

Mehar.—This taluka is formed of a narrow, long strip of land stretching from the river Indus on the east to the Kohistan hills along the western boundary. That portion between the river and the Nara is mostly high-lying and supports dry crops. The other portion on the right bank of the Nara has a general fall towards the depression which lead the drainage of the district northward and then rises again to the open and elevated plain at the foot of the hills. The Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and Pritchard Canals with their branches. About 94 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow and the remainder under lift.

Kakar.—This Taluka contains a very large area of hilly ground. The cultivable portion is somewhat similar to that of its neighbour, Mehar, as it is high-lying in the east and west, having depression stretching across the centre between the kachha lands and the area subject to the river. The irrigation of the Taluka is mainly from the Nara. A small tract of the Taluka is irrigated from the Nai Gaj. The bulk of the cultivation is under flow.

Warah.—The eastern portion of this Taluka is well cultivated and populous, the western, owing to its irregular supply of water, is chiefly waste. The Taluka is mainly irrigated by the Ghar system and some minor canals of the Western Nara system. Almost all the cultivation is under flow.

Labdarria.—This taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara which runs through it from north to south. Though not quite so fertile as Bariana and Kambar talukas, it nevertheless produces very rich crops. The area cultivated on flow is 96 per cent. of the whole. Between the river bund and the river the kachhas are extensively cultivated with wheat and other rabi crops. The taluka is the most thickly populated in the district. Trees grow extremely well and the long avenues of Nim, Sirrah and Babul at Bakrau, Dokri and Badeh are the finest in the Province. Mango groves and gardens are more numerous in this Taluka than anywhere else in the district.

The Sehwan Division consists of the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu Talukas.

Sehwan.—This Taluka may be divided into 3 sections (i) Land irrigated by the Indus and the Manehar Lake, (ii) Land dependent upon rain and (iii) mountainous tracts. The alluvial portion is situated in the north and is divided from the mountainous tract and barren land by the road which runs from Sehwan to Jhangar and Shah Hassan.

It is irrigated by the Western Nara, the Aral, the Dunster and other canals. Much *rice* cultivation is done on the Manchhar.

Johi.—This Taluka is divided into two distinct portions, one the alluvial plain of the Indus Valley and two the Kohistan. The road between Phulji and Johi roughly marks the dividing line between the two tracts. The western tract is called the 'Kacha' to distinguish it from Sind, i.e., the alluvial portion of the Indus Valley. The 'Kacha' depends for its cultivation on rain and floods in the Nai Gaj and the other *Nais*. The rest of the Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and its branches. About 37 per cent. of the cultivation is in surveyed land dependent on the Nara, 50 per cent. depends on the Manchhar Lakes and 4 per cent. on the Nai Gaj, the other *Nais* and on rainfall.

Dudu.—This Taluka is a narrow tract of alluvial land, the river forming its eastern boundary and the western Nara its western. The principal Government canals are the Western Nara, with its branches, and the Phitowah. Flow cultivation is only about one-third of the whole.

The soil of each Taluka is for the most part the same, and there are few outstanding differences between different talukas. The following are the chief kinds of soil and the crops for which they are most suited:

1. *Latiari*.—Suitable for wheat, cotton, *gram*, chickling vetch and oil seeds.
2. *Gasiari*.—Suitable for rice and wheat.
3. *Chiki*.—Suitable for all crops.
4. *Nas*.—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
5. *Dasmar*.—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
6. *Kahruthi*.—Suitable for rice and jambho.
7. *Kalar*.—Unsuitable for any crop.

Principal Crops

The principal crops grown, in the district are:—

Kharif crops

Rice is the staple crop of the district. It is grown most extensively in the Larkana and Mehar divisions. In the Sehwan division there is little. The chief variety produced is the white called Sugdasi. In the very best lands it yields at least two kharam per acre.

Juar is one of the main food crop of the district and is grown in every Taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated.

Bajri is grown to a small extent everywhere.

Sesame is cultivated on a small scale in every Taluka, but chiefly in Ratodero and Johi.

Bhang is grown in deb Bubak of Sehwan Taluka. Its cultivation in any other part of Sind is prohibited.

Rabi crops.

Wheat is grown in every Taluka of the district on lands which have been submerged by the spill of a canal (ailabi) or on lands which have been given a flooding towards the end of the inundation (baav). Only the white varieties are grown, of which the best known are *Gaj* and *Thuri*.

Rape and Jambo.—The area cropped with rape is large in Kakar, Kambar, Mohar and Warah Talukas only. Jambo is grown in every Taluka.

Gram and chickling vetch are grown as second crops in rice lands throughout the district, and as rabi crops in the riverain kachis tracts.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany ('A' Volume). They are cultivated in every taluka, and European vegetables of different kinds are grown during the cold season in the various Local Fund Gardens.

IRRIGATION.

TABLES IX AND X.

CHAPTER VI IX 'A' VOLUME.

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Public Works Department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in Table X and for a full account of these the 'A' Volume may be consulted.

ECONOMIC.

TABLE XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There is nothing to add on this subject to what has been said in the 'A' Volume. The wages of labour are approximately the same as in the adjoining districts. The condition of the labouring class in the Larkana District appears to be specially prosperous. The daily wage of a labourer has risen more than 75 per cent. in the last fifteen years, while food grains are as cheap as they are anywhere in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is a purely agricultural one, and its main products are rice, wheat and jambho. The export by river trade is negligible, and transport by road is a thing of the past. The statistics prepared by the Railway Company are therefore the only ones available for ascertaining what the flow of trade is. During the year 1921-1922 3,171 tons of rice not in the husk were exported from Larkana Station. In the same year 326 tons of wheat were exported, and 631 tons of other grains. There were no imports of any one commodity in particular, picea goods and such commodities as are required in every-day life being the chief article to enter the district. Some of the European firms of Karachi have agents in Larkana and the bulk of the grain is exported to Karachi.

There are no industries in the district, other than that of agriculture. Fifty four factories for husking rice are established at various places, and there is one flour mill at Larkana itself.

The North-Western Railway which runs through the district from north to south has already been described in the 'A' Volume. A light railway has been constructed for Larkana upto Dodapar in the Upper Sind Frontier District and its extension upto Jacobabad is under contemplation.

During the inundation the Ghar and the Western Nara and their branches are navigable and boats regularly ply on them.

The road communications of the district are, on the whole, excellent and though outside the town of Larkana no road is metalled, they serve the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

There is only one trunk road running through the district, i.e., the road which begins at Karachi and enters the district north of Laki. The following are its stages:—

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
From Laki to Selswan.	12	Good road, metalled in part and bridged.	Head quarter station of the Taluka of Selswan contains a Railway Station, District Bungalow, Camping ground, Mosque, and well water. Water from the Arni is available during the inundation season.

Stage.	Dis- tance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
Dadu	22	Good road	Taluka Headquarters Town, Has a Railway Station, Camping ground, District Bungalow, etc.
Purandero	10	Good road	Two miles from Phulji Road Station, Public Works Department Bungalow.
Sita	12	Flood road	Public Works Department Bungalow and Camping ground.
Hathian	12	Kakar land : after rain the road is very heavy for several days.	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Buloh	16	Fair road	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Larkana	18	Road very good through infiltration. Roads all bridged.	Headquarters station of the District.
Kasiano	13	Road good	Public Works Department Bungalow

At about four miles north, at the boundary of Ratodero Taluka, the road leaves the District and proceeds to Madiji in the Garhi Yaish Taluka of Sukkur District.

The following are the branch roads:—

At Selwan the Aral is crossed and a branch road goes to Bubak Town, 9 miles. Two miles beyond the Dunster Canal is crossed and further on Bubak Road Station is reached. From here roads lead east to Talhi, to Bhan where there is a Railway Station (6 miles north-west) and to Bubak town (5 miles south-west).

Three important branches take off from Dadu: one goes west to the taluka town of Johi, where there is a District Bungalow and a camping ground, another goes to south to Bhan and the third north-west to Bahawalpur, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara Canal.

From Purandero a road goes to Phulji and there divides into two, one leading to Bahawalpur and the other to Kakar, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara and a Camping ground.

Seven miles from Purandero two branches take off from the main road, one leading west to Kakar and the other north to Sita Road Station. About one mile north of Sita village branches lead to Sita Road Station (3 miles west) and to the Taluka town of Khairpur Nathan Shah (11 miles west) where there is a Camping ground, and to the Taluka town of Mehar (12 miles north-west), where there are a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow.

From Radhan, a branch road goes west to Tharri Mohhat, where a Public Works Department Bungalew is to be found on the Western Nara, and thence to Molar (9 miles).

From Bedejh branch roads lead to Almari (5 miles south-east), the Taluka town of Dokri (3 miles north-east), Nasirabad (7 miles north-east) and Molar (16 miles south-west).

From Larkana main roads take off in every direction, the following being the most important:—Larkana to Bakrani (7 miles) and to Dokri (15 miles south); to Nasirabad (22 miles south-west); to Kambar (14 miles west) and thence to Ghaibulero to Shahdadkot (Upper Sind Frontier) 28 miles north-west; to Chansai (11 miles north) and to Ratodero 18 miles north north-east.

There are also many roads connecting the towns and villages which lie to the west of the main trunk road. The most important is the road from Khaipur Nathan Shahi to Molar, Nasirabad, Wagan, and on to Kambar, with branches from Nasirabad to Warah and to Bedejh. From Kambar roads lead to Larkana (east), Ghaibulero (west), Dost Ali (north-west), Shahdadkot (north), Mirochan and Sujawal (north north-east) Ratodero (north-east), and Khaipur Juso (south-west).

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river, and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the Local Boards of Larkana and Nawabshah districts in the case of those ferries which cross to the latter district. In the case of the ferries which touch on Khaipur State territory the entire proceeds are credited to the Larkana Board.

REVENUE.

TABLES XIX, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka, and calls for no comment, Larkana being a normal district. The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume, and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the Fresh-water Fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI IN A* VOLUME.

The District Local Board was created in the year 1902-03 and is composed of 10 nominated and 20 elected members. The former include the Assistant and Deputy Collectors. The elected members consist of one or two delegates from each of the Taluka Boards, and one from the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars). The current business of the Board is carried on by an executive committee.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below:—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected by headholders.	Elected by Municipalities.	Elected by Jagirdars.	Total.
Larkana	3	8	1	—	12
Labdary	4	10	—	—	14
Kambat	5	9	1	1	15
Bateshwar	6	6	1	—	12
Mirokhari	4	4	—	—	12
Mehar	5	8	1	1	15
Kakar	5	8	—	1	15
Wazir	5	8	1	1	15
Selwan	4	7	—	3	12
Dadu	4	8	—	—	12
John	4	7	—	1	12

The Mirokhari Local Board was only constituted in the year 1913-14.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains Roads, Bridges, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, Wells and Tanks, Schools and Dispensaries. The latter number twelve including three Veterinary Dispensaries, one at Larkana and one at Dadu and one at Mehar created in 1922.

The Board makes annual contributions to various public institutions both in and out of the district, the chief ones being the Sint Madressah, the Dayaram Jethmal Sint College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. Within the district it contributes Rs. 5,000 per annum to the Larkana Madressah.

The Board has purchased an Arab stallion to stand at Larkana for the use of the district, and contemplates the purchase of further animals, so as to improve the local stock.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume.

Municipalities. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind on October 1st, 1878, there were ten towns now belonging to the Larkana District in which Municipal Commissions had been established. One of these, Arazi in Selwan Taluka was removed from the list on the

introduction of the Act, and four more ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887, namely Khairpur Nathamahal, Johi, Mehr and Dadu. The remaining five continue to have Municipalities up to the present time, i.e., Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero, Sehwan and Bubak. All are classed as "Town Municipalities". The elective principle has now been introduced into the District. Each municipality elects their own President and Vice-President and members excepting four members who are nominated by the Commissioner. The Larkana municipal Council consists of 30 members. The revenue and expenditure for the last twenty five years is shown in Table XXVIII. The average for the last decade was, Income Rs. 86,602, Expenditure Rs. 83,752. Nearly half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties. Other sources of revenue are rents of lands and houses, sale of land, fees, etc., from educational institutions, conservancy rates, wheel tax and contributions from Government towards education. Larkana and Kambar are of the towns in Sind which have tried as an experimental measure the imposition of a terminal tax in lieu of octroi and the experiment has been successful. On the expenditure side administration and collection of revenue come to nearly Rs. 17,363 per annum. Rs. 12,300 per annum are spent on roads, Rs. 11,255 on lighting, and Rs. 3,940 on garden and road side trees. The expenditure on schools amounts to nearly Rs. 17,941 per annum, but of this Government paid 8,944. The expenditure on medical institutions is Rs. 1,638 per annum. The incidence of taxation per head of the population work out at Rs. 4-1-4.

The constitution of the other Municipalities in the district is shown below:—

Municipality.	Councillors			Population (in 1921)
	Official.	Non-official.	Total	
Kambar	4	16	20	7,643
Ratodero	4	8	12	5,205
Sehwan	4	8	12	4,423
Bubak	4	8	12	2,820

The Municipalities have their own elected President and Vice-President. The main source of revenue in all is octroi duties. Other sources of revenue include a wheel tax in Kambar and Ratodero, conservancy cesses which are specially profitable in Sehwan, and revenue from markets and slaughter houses, which yield a considerable amount in Kambar. The incidence of taxation ranges from Rs. 4-13-10 per head per annum in Ratodero to Rs. 1-13-1 in Bubak. The cost of administration in all these municipalities is light. Education is the head under which expenditure is generally heaviest, and it is followed by conservancy and dispensaries. Kambar spends a large amount on the maintenance of its profitable markets and slaughter houses. The total revenue and expenditure for 27 years are shown in the Table. All these Municipalities are free from debt.

EDUCATION.

TABLES XXIX-A, B, C AND D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the District during the twenty-seven years ending 1921-1922 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The Primary Schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in *Table XXIX-D*.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and *Trusary Education*. constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty-seven years is traced in *Table XXIX-B*. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Local Board Schools.—Of these schools 224 are boys' and 8 are girls' schools. All the schools are upper schools teaching up to the seventh standard vernacular. Muhammadans constitute nearly 57.9 per cent. of the total number of pupils and 36.8 per cent. of the pupils are children of *cem* payers. Education in these schools is free.

Municipal schools.—The tuition in Municipal primary schools is identical with that given in Local Board Primary Schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. All the 7 Municipal schools are boys' schools being day schools. No fees are charged in all Municipal Primary schools and 26 per cent. of the pupils are educated free of charge in secondary schools. Muhammadans constitute about 39 per cent. of the total number of pupils.

Aidid schools.—There were 212 aided schools with 6,583 pupils including 2,077 girls in the district during 1921-1922.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of native rule. The classes, which are

concurrently held in mosques and sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. A general control over these Mullah schools is kept by a special Government Deputy Educational Inspector, who has been appointed for the district.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of which the first three, known as the Middle School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII, in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the School leaving certificate Examination. There is one High School in the district.

The number of Mullah Schools in the district in 1921 was 7. Of these 2 were the Municipal Schools at Sahwan, Middle schools Ratiwala and Kambar and 4 private aided schools at Banguldeco, Dada and Talti, and Mahor.

The Sahwan School was started in 1854. It teaches upto the fifth standard. The number of pupils in 1921 was 584. The expenditure in 1921-1922 amounted to Rs. 13,416 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,329.

The Kambar and Ratiwala Schools are of recent origin the former having been opened in 1899 and the latter in 1901. The former teaches upto the fifth standard and the latter upto the fourth. In 1922 the number of boys on the rolls was 85 at Kambar and 77 at Ratiwala. The expenditure was Rs. 6,162 and 3,038 and the Government grant Rs. 2,154 and 2,884 for the two schools respectively.

The school at Talti was started by the chief men of the village in 1896. It teaches up to the fourth standard.

Madressah Tariq Islam, Larkana—This institution owes its origin to Mr. J. H. F. Tupper, I.C.S., at one time Assistant Collector, Larkana, who collected subscriptions from the zamindars of the division for the purpose. It was opened on a humble scale in June 1900 on the Baker Road opposite to the Civil Hospital. It now consists of two buildings, one a double storied one, in the upper part of which there is accommodation for boarders, and of a mosque which was provided by the generosity of a local zamindar. The buildings are spacious and well designed and the surrounding play ground is ample. The Madressah was intended to serve as a feeder to the Sind Madressah at Karachi, but its success in this direction has not been marked. It has however exercised a distinctly beneficial influence on the district, and it still has much scope for development.

The education has till recently been given both in Vernacular and in English. The vernacular branch of the school has however now been abolished. The English branch teaches up to the fifth standard. The staff consists of a Principal, four masters, a clerk, a moulvi. Only the Principal is an under graduate.

In 1921-1922 there were 49 pupils. In the same year there were 23 boarders, all of whom were maintained out of the Madressah funds. Although other than Muhammadans are admitted, the institution is primarily Muhammadan, and prayers are recited five times a day in the mosque by the maulvi.

The fees for tuition vary from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per month.

The expenditure of the Madressah during 1921-1922 was Rs. 10,639 and its income was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Contribution from Government	2,247
Contribution from Larkana Municipality	600
Contribution from the District Local Board	5,000
Fees and Fines	891
Subscriptions	209
Other sources	200
The deficit was met from the previous balances which amounted to	12,517

The management of the institution was thoroughly overhauled in the year 1913 and is now in the hands of a board consisting of the Collector of the district as President, the Principal as Secretary, 66 elected members and 3 nominated members.

Three Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers are published weekly at Larkana, the Khairkhah, Al-Hakikat and the Newspaper. Larkana Gazette and Sada Bahar. The Khairkhah was started in Karachi in 1895, but was transferred to Larkana in 1902. The other two papers are of more recent origin. None of those papers enjoys a big circulation or has much influence.

The only public library is at Larkana and is known as the Giles Library. It was opened in 1881 in a picturesque old building situated in a garden between the railway and Baker Road. The building belongs to the Municipality and was put in repair by it. The library contains about one thousand books and is open to members of any community. The subscriptions range from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per annum.

There are two other private libraries organized by Shewa mandali and Brotherhood. They are open to the Public. Besides there is Bohra library at Kambar and free reading room at Nasrabad.

HEALTH

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXII AND XXXIII

CHAPTER XIII OF A VOLUME

A civil hospital was opened at Larkana on June 1st, 1906. A civil hospital had previously existed at Shikarpur and was closed on the opening of the hospital at Larkana. The hospital is situated in the Baker Road opposite to the Madrasah, and is an one storied brick building with accommodation for thirty in-patients. The hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon who is assisted by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the usual medical staff. Accommodation for the staff is provided in the compound. The Civil Surgeon has a bungalow close to the Kacheri. The cost of the hospital was Rs. 59,299. The average number of in-patients and out-patients per diem was 11 and 92 respectively in 1921-1922. The cost of maintenance is about Rs. 16,000 per annum, towards which the Municipality contributes Rs. 1,500 and the District Local Board Rs. 1,200.

A Zemana hospital known as the Baker hospital after a former Collector of the district was opened in 1909, under the auspices of the Church of England Zemana Mission at Sukkur. It is a double storied building standing opposite to the Giles Library. A few in-patients can be accommodated. The number of out-patients is steadily on the increase.

There are 9 dispensaries managed by the local boards and Municipalities throughout the district, and a railway dispensary at Dadu. They are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The work done at each is shown in Table XXXI.

There are three Veterinary dispensaries at Larkana, Dadu and Mohar. The former was opened in 1904 in *Veterinary Dispensaries* hired premises. In 1909 permanent quarters were erected, and the work of the dispensary has considerably developed since then. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 79 and that of out-patients 1,106. The dispensary is supported by grants from Government, the Municipality and the District Local Board.

The dispensary at Dadu was opened in July 1913. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 13 and that of out-patients 820. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

The dispensary at Mohar was opened only in August 1922. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER XXIV OF 'A' VOLUNTARY

The District is divided into eleven talukas as shown below :—

Table	Headquarters	Name or Name of Taluk.	Number of Towns	Limits	Area in square miles	Population	Average annual land revenue	Rs.
Balotra	Balotra	—	16	27° 37' and 28° North Latitude 68° 4' and 68° 33' East Longitude.	229	66,617	2,16,072	
Mirpur	Mirpur	—	10	27° 42' and 27° 45' North Latitude 67° 49' and 68° 12' East Longitude.	268	64,161	2,46,241	
Lokman	Lokman	—	23	27° 27' and 27° 40' North Latitude 68° 1' and 68° 9' East Longitude.	219	78,983	3,43,178	
Kamtar	Kamtar	—	18	27° 16' and 27° 22' North Latitude 67° 14' and 68° 10' East Longitude.	173	77,446	2,32,301	
Lohkota	Lohkota	—	16	27° 06' and 27° 30' North Latitude 67° 39' and 68° 24' East Longitude.	220	68,704	2,48,615	
Waran	Waran	—	16	27° 13' and 27° 22' North Latitude 67° 22' and 68° 8' East Longitude.	118	66,170	2,20,215	
Mohar	Mohar	—	12	27° 2' and 27° 23' North Latitude 67° 31' and 68° 8' East Longitude.	207	64,400	2,40,171	
Kotar	Kotar	Khairpur Nekanthal	18	26° 53' and 27° 14' North Latitude 67° 47' and 68° 8' East Longitude.	110	44,214	2,23,343	
Desh	Desh	—	16	26° 41' and 27° 3' North Latitude 67° 41' and 68° 8' East Longitude.	207	45,812	1,74,214	
John	John	—	18	26° 1' and 27° North Latitude 67° 11' and 67° 45' East Longitude.	720	110,676	1,30,200	
Sohwan	Sohwan	—	16	26° 35' and 26° 39' North Latitude 67° 23' and 67° 30' East Longitude.	41,223	1,21,800		

The District came into existence on August 1st, 1901, when it was formed out of the Karachi and the Shikarpur districts. The Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas were taken from the former district, and the Mehar, Kakar, Warah, Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas were taken from the latter District, which since has been known as the Sukkur District. Three divisions were formed, the Sehwan comprising the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas, the Mehar division comprising the Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas, and the Larkana division comprising Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas. By 1911 it had been recognized that the Larkana division was too heavy a charge for one officer, even with the assistance of an attached Deputy Collector, and a new division known as the Ratodero division was created out of it. Twenty-two dehs from Ratodero, four from Larkana and forty-four from Kambar were combined to form a new Taluka in the north-west extremity of the District with headquarters at the village of Miro Khan. The limits of the new taluka approximated to those of the old Sujawal Taluka of the Shikarpur District which was abolished in 1883-84. This new taluka and the reduced Ratodero Taluka were combined to form the new division. A minor feature of the change was the transfer of the ten western dehs of Larkana Taluka to Kambar. Ratodero division has since been absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-division. Each of the four divisions is in charge of an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector. In 1904 to give relief to both the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Mukhiyarkars, Resident Magistrates were appointed to hold courts at Larkana, Mehar and Dadu. Dadu Court has since been abolished as a result of re-arrangement. Ratodero Sub-Division was also absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-divisions—Larkana Division now comprises of Larkana, Ratodero, Miroram and Kambar and Mehar Sub-Division of Labdarya, Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas.

PLACES OF INTEREST

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME.

Buhak, a small town in the Sehwan Taluka, lies in $26^{\circ} 57'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ} 46'$ East Longitude. It is situated on the northeast bank of the Manshar Lake and nine miles to the west of Sehwan. It has road communication with Sehwan, Talti and other towns and it has a railway station of its own name at a distance of three miles. It possesses a Municipality and had a population of 2,820 at the census of 1921. It contains a Post Office, Vernacular School, Masjidkhana and an intoxicating drug warehouse under the control of the Excise-Department. Buhak has some reputation for its carpets which are however very poor. They are described in the 'A' Volume (see page 391). Bhang is cultivated in the surroundings of this town. This is the only place in the Province where such cultivation is permitted.

Dadu, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in $26^{\circ} 44'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ} 49'$ East Longitude. It is situated on the main road leading from Sehwan to Larkana, is distant 24 miles from Sehwan northwards and has road communication with Jehi and other places. The town possessed a Municipality which was abolished in 1886. It has since a notified area Committee. It had a population of 2,996 at the census of 1921. It is an important railway centre, and the railway districts of Karachi and Sukkur meet here. It contains a District and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Railway Dispensary which also serves the town, Veterinary Dispensary, Post Office and Masjidkhana.

Dokri, a small town in North Latitude $27^{\circ} 22'$ and East Longitude $68^{\circ} 8'$, is the headquarters of the Labaryar Taluka and is situated on the right bank of the Western Nara canal. It has a railway station one and a half miles distant. The town had a population of 1,246 at the census of 1921 and contains a District Bungalow, Kacheri, Police Lines, Dispensary, Vernacular School, Post Office and Masjidkhana. The roads leading to this town are shaded by magnificent avenues of trees.

Jehi, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, is a small town and lies in $26^{\circ} 41'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ} 39'$ East Longitude. It is twelve miles to the west of Dadu the nearest railway station, and contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Masjidkhana, Post Office and Dispensary. It had a population of 1,549 at the census of 1921.

Kambar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in $27^{\circ} 35'$ North Latitude and $68^{\circ} 2'$ East Longitude and is fourteen miles west by north from Larkana. It is the railway station on the light railway. A light

railway has been constructed. Kambar has a Municipality and had a population of 7,613 at the census of 1921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Dispensary, two markets, Anglo-Vernacular School, combined Post and Telegraph offices and Masjidkhana. As the centre of a rich rice growing tract of country the town is wealthy and prosperous.

The best known facts in connection with the history of Kambar are that it was plundered by Baluch raiders in 1841, and that a great fire occurred in the town in the following year.

At a distance of six miles northeast from Kambar on the banks of the Ghar canal near Koteshpur is situated the tomb of Shahal Muhammad Kalhora. He was a grandson of Adam Shah, whose tomb is at Sukkur. He settled near Larkana, wrought miracles, extended the power of his family and came to a violent end like many others of his turbulent race. He is said to have dug the Larkana canal, i.e., the Ghar canal (see 'A' Volume, page 109). The tomb was erected to his memory by his grand nephew, Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora, in A.H. 1188 (A.D. 1774), 153 years after his death. Its dome is plastered outside with *chirchi* (burnt gypsum) plaster and the walls are faced with the usual coloured tiles, most of which have fallen off. Inside are the tombs of Shahal Muhammad and his son Shah Hassan. The building is of historical rather than archaeological interest.

Khairpur Nathan Shah, which lies in North Latitude 27° 5' and East Longitude 67° 17', is the headquarter station of Khairpur Nathan Shah of Kakar Taluka. It is centrally situated and contains a Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Police lines, District Bungalow, Post Office and School. It is eight miles from the nearest railway station Sita Road. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1884. It has a Notified Area Committee. The population was 1,184 at the census of 1921. Near this town is a shrine of Kazi Burhanuddin, at which an annual fair is held on 9th Zulhaj in honour of the saint. He is said to have been a resident of Medina and to have come to Sind about 700 Hijri. The tomb of Nasir Muhammad Kalhora, son of Shahal Muhammad and grandfather of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, is close to the western high road of the Taluka four miles from the nearest village. It is a dome supported on stone pillars and contains some pretty carving. Its date is said to be 1130 A.H. (1718 A.D.). It is held in much veneration.

Khudabasd is the site of an old city in Dadu Taluka on the line of railway between Sehwan and Dadu about seven miles south of the latter place. The city is said to have been built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora who was in power from 1701 to 1718 A.D., and it was the capital of Sind under the Kalhoras until the foundation of Hyderabad by Ghulam Shah Kalhora in 1768. This change of capital no doubt induced a large number of the trading population of Khudabasd to migrate to the new seat of royalty and its decline may be said to have commenced from that date. A few years later in 1781 the defeat of Abdul Nabi, the last ruling Kalhora by the Talpur Chiefs, completed the ruin of the city. The

Talpur plundered it and set the houses on fire. This resulted in the utter desecration of the city by the inhabitants. It is now completely in ruins which cover an area of about 50 acres.

In the midst of these ruins and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station of Khurdahal, stands the massive Jama Masjid built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Western Survey (Mr. Cousens) visited it in 1896 and declared the building worthy of conservation owing to some very good tile decoration and its historical associations. It is divided into two parts, one 80 feet by 21 feet and the other 80 feet by 25 feet, and the height is 34 feet. An open yard in front is enclosed by walls 100 feet by 80 feet. In this building on either side of the entrance is a beautiful panel of coloured tile work, quite the most artistic met with by Mr. Cousens in Sind. The following is his description of it:—"Unlike the rest which, however, floral the pattern, are disposed more or less geometrically, this design revels in its very realistic treatment and unconventionality. It represents a tall plant of the lily tribe, whose long graceful leaves sprout from the central stem and fall over right and left, while interspersed between them are numerous flowers. It has not the slightest stiffness but is full of soft flowing lines which produce a very pleasing effect. It is white on a dark blue ground. The Jama Masjid, if for nothing else, is for this alone well worth preserving. Both panels have suffered at the hands of the despoiler. All over the mosque and as high as could be conveniently reached, the tile work has been sadly damaged by visitors trying to dig out separate tiles from the walls. It is almost impossible to remove these without breakage, so thoroughly have they been cemented together; and this the vandals have found, for they have left the walls all pitted over at the points of the tiles where they have tried to lever them out in succession." A Mullah takes care of the mosque. It is now classed as a protected monument under Class II-a of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

At a distance of a mile from the ruins of Khurdahal is situated the tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhora. It is said to have been constructed by him before his death and he was buried in it in 1718 or 1719. Mr. Cousens writes of it:—"It is a great square massive building lavishly decorated with coloured glazed tiles. Around three sides high up lighting the gallery around the dome, are rows of large arched windows fitted with terracotta screens of delicate geometric tracery. Similar windows on the front are fitted with perforated glazed tiles." The dome is hung inside with clubs, supposed to be the very weapons with which Yar Muhammad's *sikhs* beat their adversaries out of the land. This building is kept by Mujawars who live on the charity of the devotees of the Mian. Like the Jama Masjid the tomb has been declared a protected monument under the Act.

Larkana, the headquarters town of the district and of the Talukas of Larkana, the same name, lies in 27° 33' North Latitude and 69° 16' East Longitude. It is situated on the southern bank of the Ghari canal, which is here spanned by two

bridges. The town is supposed to derive its name from a tribe named Larkah, which was once settled in the neighbouring country.

There is scarcely anything on record about the rise of Larkana, but the town was probably not in existence two centuries ago. It is situated at the point where the Kalhoras first established their power and dug canals and improved the country generally, and it is quite probable that the town grew up at the time under their protection. At a later period they made Khudabat about seventy miles to the south their capital and retained a Deputy at Larkana named Shah Bahar, whose Mausoleum remains. When Nur Muhammad Kalhora extended his power over the south and east of Sind but Shikarpur was taken from him by the Afghan King, Larkana became the largest town on his northern frontier, and this no doubt gave it an importance which continued for some time under the Talpurs, who made it the chief depot for their artillery. Lying on the route from Karachi to Shikarpur and the Bolan pass, in a richly fertile tract and commanding exceptional facilities for traffic by water also by the two great routes of the Ghaz and Western Nara, it soon developed a considerable trade. At the time of the British conquest it was considered one of the greatest grain marts of Sind and the bazaar was said to contain 370 shops. It had also a name for the weaving of silk and cotton. With the British conquest the town became the headquarters of a division of the Shikarpur Collectorate, i.e., the Chundka country to which allusion has already been made, and was for a few years the headquarters of a camel corps. The only memorial of this at the present day is the fine swimming bath in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow. The trade and population remained more or less stationary until 1901, when Larkana became the headquarters of the new district, which was carved out of the Shikarpur and Karachi districts. In that year the population was 14,543. At the census of 1911 it had risen to 16,997 and 1921 to 17,723. The added importance of the town and its situation as the centre of a growing grain trade are the causes of this increase. The manufactures for which the town was famous in Talpur days, viz., silk and cotton, however, disappeared though it has still some reputation for brassware.

The climate of Larkana has already been described. The fine trees, the luxuriant cultivation and the greenness of the country side, while giving to the place the name of the garden of Eden of Sind unquestionably add to the discomfort of the climate by reason of the moisture and mosquitoes for which they are responsible in the summer months.

The town is bounded by the Ghaz canal on the north, and is divided into two distinct parts by the railway line which runs from north to south. On the east side of the railway lies the old town. There is nothing of peculiar interest in it, and it possesses the usual characteristics of a Sind town. The bazaars are perhaps not so cramped as in some other towns. On the edge of the old town are the markets, which are spacious. The surrounding roads are all broad and well laid out and the banks of the canal are lined with gardens. One of the early Deputy Collectors, Captain St. Clair Ford, is credited with having done most to lay the town

out well, and its roads and roadside trees are inferior only to those of Jacobabad. The public buildings on the east of the railway line nearly all stand in Baker Road, a wide thoroughfare. Here are the Civil Hospital, the Library and garden, the Zenana Hospital, the Madrasah and behind it the subordinate Civil Court and the post and telegraph office. Close by is the vernacular school. With the creation of the district in 1901 came the creation of the civil station. Up to that time the only buildings on the west side of the railway were the taluk office, the Deputy Collector's bungalow, the travellers' bungalow and the Anglo-Vernacular School. The Deputy Collector's Bungalow stands on the bank of the Ghar Canal in a fine garden. It dates from the year 1849 and is thus probably next to Government House, Karachi, and the Residency, Jacobabad, the oldest official residence in the Province. It is still occupied by the officer in charge of the Larkana sub-division. Beyond the bungalow lies the village of Lahori which is included within the Larkana Municipal limits. The travellers' bungalow is of no interest beyond the fact that the swimming bath alluded to above is in its compound. The Anglo-Vernacular School now converted into High school stands between the bungalow and the railway.

The new buildings are of a striking character. The chief one is the Collector's Kacheri built in what might be described as the quasi-oriental style, since with its two domes at either end it suggests at first sight a mosque. This idea is dispelled when one looks at the central portion of the building, which has a double story. The Collector's entire establishment and the Treasury are accommodated on the ground floor, the record rooms are upstairs, and at the north end of the building is a large durbar hall. For the present this is being used as the District Court, pending such time as the Court House is built on the other side of the compound facing the Kacheri. The cost of the buildings was Rs. 1,28,845. To the south of the Kacheri compound stand the Head-quarter Police lines.

The bungalows of the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Collector of Sehwan, the Executive Engineers and the Civil Surgeon are all for climatic reasons of unusually spacious dimensions and are enclosed in large compounds. They are of uniform design, except that of the Collector which is much larger than the others, and have white exteriora. The newly built bungalow for the District Judges conforms in design to the Kacheri, as it has two domes and is of red brick, and is thus out of keeping with the rest of the houses in the station.

The antiquities of the town are only two, the old fort and the tomb of Shah Bahara, already mentioned. Little is left of the old fort which was built by the Kalhoras, used by the Talpurs as an arsenal and turned by the British into a hospital, a jail, a store room for the Camel Corps and a Lunatic Asylum. It remained the asylum for the whole Province until 1871, when a new Asylum was opened at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad. The tomb which is rapidly going to ruin, is decorated with glazed tiles, blue and green, on the outside of the grand dome, and internally with tiles and painting, but its most interesting feature is an

octagonal lantern of coloured tiles, with perforated sides which surmounts the dome, an unusual thing in Sind. There is also some fine carving on the door. Shah Bahara was a Minister of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who ruled here and was in command of ten thousand men. He died, it appears about 1735, and a poetical Persian inscription inside the tomb shows that it was built in A.H. 1188 (i.e., A.D. 1773). It was built by Ghulam Shah Kalhora who also built the tomb of Shishal Muhammad near Kambar.

Two religious festivals are held at Larkana, one in honour of Fakir Ghulam Muhammad and the other to perpetuate the memory of Pir Mian Jalal Shah. The first lasts for three days and is usually held in January, about two thousand five hundred people attending it. The second takes place about the middle of November, lasts for three days, and is attended by about two thousand persons. No business is transacted at either fair.

Mehar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 27° 11'

Mehar. North Latitude and 67° 52' East Longitude.

It contains a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Resident Magistrate's Office, Civil Court, Police Lines, School, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office and Dispensary and Veterinary dispensary. The nearest railway station is Radhan, nine miles distant : carriages ply on the road to the station. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1885. It has a Notified Area Committee now. The population at the census of 1921 was 2,741.

Mirokhan, the headquarters station of the taluka of that name, is in

Mirokhan. 27° 16' North Latitude and 68° 8' East Longitude.

It is a small village and has only assumed some importance since the creation of the taluka in 1911. Besides the Mukhtyarkar's Office and the Police Lines there are a Public Works Department Bungalow and a school and dispensary. Mirokhan is centrally situated and roads lead from it in every direction. The population at the census of 1921 was 1,649.

Ratodero, the headquarters of the taluka of that name (27° 48' North

Ratodero. Latitude and 68° 20' East Longitude), is a

Municipal town and had a population of 5,560 at the census of 1921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office, Market and Masjidkhana. It is situated on the Sukkur Canal and lies eighteen miles north-east by north from Larkana and is connected by roads with all the important towns in the neighbouring country. The nearest railway station is Naodero, ten miles distant. The road between the town and the station, though unmetalled, is well kept and has some fine avenues of trees on it. Carriages ply on it to the station.

Sohwan, the headquarter station of the taluka of the same name,

Sohwan. lies in 26° 26' North Latitude and 67° 54' East

Longitude. It is situated on an eminence at the verge of a swamp on the right bank of the Aral which flows from the

Manchar Lake into the Indus and is 178 feet above mean sea level. A few miles to the south, the Laki hills terminate abruptly on the river Indus. The river formerly flowed close to the town, but is now not less than three miles away from it. Sehwan is situated on the main road leading from Kotri to Upper Sind, via Larkana and is distant 84 miles north-north-west from Kotri and 95 miles south-south-west from Larkana. It has a railway station about a mile outside the town and a small station for goods on the edge of the town itself. The town has a Municipality and its population at the census of 1921 was 4,423. It contains an Assistant Collector's Bungalow, situated on the old fort mound, a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Sub-Judge's Office, Police lines, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School and Masjid-khana. There is practically no industry or trade in the town, and such prosperity as it retains is mainly due to the annual fair and the existence of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The population is largely composed of beggars.

The climate of Sehwan, with the possible exception of Jacobabad, is the worst in Sind. Shut in as it is by the Laki range and other hills, it receives very little breeze, with the result that the heat is both concentrated and of very long duration.

There is no town in Sind still surviving, which can be traced back so far as Sehwan. It has been plausibly identified as Sindimana, where Sambos, the king of the hill men (probably a Sama), surrendered to Alexander the Great. On an eminence, almost surrounded by water and commanding the Laki pass, it was a place that every invader was bound to seize and to keep hold of, if he wished to be sure of his position. It was the capital of one of the five provinces of the Hindu Kingdom of Sind in the seventh century. Muhammad Kasim marched upon it after destroying Debal in 711 A.D., and entered it with little opposition because though a son of King Itahar was a Governor, the townspeople were Buddhists and refused to fight. While Sind was subject to the Emperors at Delhi, Sehwan or Sivistan, as it was then called, appears to have been generally the seat of a Governor. When the Samas came into power, one of the first things which they did was to seize Sehwan, and when Shahbeg Arghun took the kingdom from the last of the Samas, he had to fight a second battle for possession of the town. Under his son Mire Shah Hussain the fugitive Emperor Hunsayn made a determined attempt to get possession of Sehwan, but it was strongly fortified and defeated him. Afterwards when Sind had again lost its independence and Daulipotras, Kalhoras and Panhwars were fighting for pre-eminence on the right bank of the Indus, Sehwan declined. The voracious Kalhoras made their capital at Khudabad twenty miles to the north, and that capital in its turn was superseded by Hyderabad. But though practically Sehwan ceased to be of importance, it had, from the middle of the thirteenth century, acquired another claim to distinction by becoming the resting place of one of the greatest of all the saints who have bequeathed their bones to Sind, namely Shaikh Usman Merwandi generally known as Lal Shahbaz. It would be difficult to say who

built his tomb, for almost every pious ruler of Sind or Sehwan has contributed something to it. The first dome is said to have been built in A.D. 1350, six years after the saint's death, by order of the emperor Feroz Tughlak. This is probable, since it is recorded that when Feroz came to Sind to assert his authority in Tatta, he visited the shrine of Lal Shahbaz and assigned allowances to the keepers. The inscriptions given below give further particulars. The place of the shrine surrounded by secular buildings is indicated by a flag on a very high pole. This stands in a courtyard surrounded by buildings of various kinds. Fakirs swarm, chiefly Afghans. A lofty facade glorious with glazed tiles, said to be the gift of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, faces the entrance. Beyond it is another court at the end of which is the shrine surmounted by a dome and lantern. From the top of the door way hung unshapely bells, large and small, with wooden clappers. The doors are covered with silver, the gift of Mir Karam Ali Talpur, as are also the posts and halustrade of the canopy over the tomb. The precious metal is however now thin and discontinuous. The inside of the shrine is murky, but one can see the costly offerings of the faithful, satin covers for the tomb and awnings over it, peacock feathers, ostrich eggs, fans and a strange assortment of suspended trinkets. Faded banners lean against the wall about which the attendant will hazard a guess that they were the battle flags of Hassan and Husain. The Kalawat's wand of Lal Shahbaz himself is there, draped from view, and a highly polished stone, weighing perhaps ten pounds, which he wore as an amulet. The practice of keeping a caged tiger here is not peculiar. There used to be one at Shah Naka in Hyderabad and at the tomb of Khair ud-din in old Sukkur. The shrine was probably built over some temple or anchorite's grave of Hindu times and it is visited by thousands of Hindus who call it Raja Bharteri. There is not a more venerated shrine in all Sind. A fair held annually on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the month of Shaban (the saint died on the 20th of that month) brings together from thirty to forty thousand people. One of the three days of the fair is reserved for Hindus.

The following are translations of the inscriptions on the buildings:—

Date of birth of Makhdom Lal Shahbaz who was noble, holy and knew the mystery of God. The year 538 Hijri. Age 112 years.

Date of death of the said king of kings the year 630 Hijri, 21st of Shaban. The large dome was constructed in the days of Sultan Feroz Shah (of Delhi) in the year 707 Hijri.

In the days of Sultan Feroz Shah on whom be the mercy of God, the ancient domes of Hamrat Makhdom had been built and these two stones on which the date is written were cut into two pieces. But after the dome was completed in the days of Mirza Jani Tur Khan, these stones were lying one upon the other. At this time I, a humble person, by name Budho Saiybl *alias* Dindar Khan, in the days of my blessed master, paved the courtyards and built two Masjids and placed these two stones in the well of the "Khangah" in order that the memory may be perpetuated.

Couples.

In the reign of the king of the world, the light of religion, the whole world is happy and prosperous owing to his justice and benevolence.

This courtyard on the one hand resembles the cushion in the skies, and on the other it resembles the floor of the highest heavens.

In what words could I praise this holy courtyard than that in the place of tiles I may say that stars have been set ! If you desire to know the date of this pavement, you can find it, if you have the eyes of wisdom, in each couplet (1020 A.H.).

Completed the pavement of this holy floor of the shrine of Hussain Shah Shabbaz, who is granted the freedom of God.

By his good fortune this offering made by Dindar Khan has been accepted by the Saint.

In the year 1170 in the reign of Ghulam Shah Kalhora that ruler constructed the front domes.

On 8th Safar 1228 the pavement in the courtyard was repaired by the hand of Chatta Sungtorash.

The seal of the Kaladar, which is preserved, is inscribed with the genealogy of the saint from Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad.

In the Victoria Museum at Karachi there are three slabs of stone, of which nothing is known except that they were sent from Schwan, and apparently by Captain F. Phillips. They bear clear-cut inscriptions in Persian which have been translated thus by Mr. Muhammad Jaffar Khan Makhlis Alkhan Mirza, late Professor of Persian at the Sind College :—

(1) In the reign of the just king who was endowed with the exalted disposition of Hassan and the meritorious demeanour of Hussein (to such a high degree) that the grey steel of the revolving sky notwithstanding its (natural) refractoriness became submissive to him.

(2) The foundation of the Masjid-i-Jama (the great mosque) was laid down by a beautiful personage the general abundance of whose liberality (or whose profuse liberality) keeps the populace of the world happy and cheerful.

(3) If in the (awful) heat of the day of resurrection (the virtuous deed of laying the foundation of, and erecting the mosque) will not become (the means of) his protection, wherefore do (then) the words 'panah-i-farukh' furnish the chronogram of its completion (i.e., the completion of the mosque) ?

The words *panah-i-farukh* spell the date 938, which is equivalent to 1532 A.D. During that year Mirza Shah Hussain was the ruler of all Sind and there can be little doubt that the reference to Hassan and Hussein in the inscription is a play upon his name, in which case the inscription shows that he gave the town of Schwan its Jame-Masjid.

The custodians of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz are the Laknati Sayids.

There are other mosques and tombs in the town, endless graveyards and many ruins of good houses showing carved wood work.

Close to the town on the north-west is the old fort,¹ supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great,² though there is no authority of any kind of the supposition. The local name of the fort "Kafir Killa"³ would seem to indicate that it was built by the infidels before Allah delivered them to the sword of the Prophet, and its massive brick work like that of Kalan Kot near Tatta seems clearly to belong to the days of Hindu rule. Captain Dalhousie thus refers to it in a report written in 1835, when it was less damaged than it is now:— "This evening we landed near the town of Schwan and after visiting a ruined *idgah* which at a distance we mistook for the fort built by Alexander—or rather said to have been built by him—we discovered by the aid of the Sindians that the mound was north-west of the town, through a part of which we walked and ascended the fort. It is an artificial mound 80 or 90 paces high; on the top is a space of 1,500 by 800 feet surrounded by a broken wall. We examined the remains of several old towers of brick, and I took a hasty sketch of the gateway, which is remarkably lofty. The mound is evidently artificial and the remains of several towers are visible. The brick work seems to extend to the bottom of the mound or at any rate to a considerable depth as we could see down the parts washed away by the rains. A well filled up was observed; we were told that coins and medals were frequently found in and near the place, but were not so fortunate as to obtain any."⁴ In his progress report for 1836-37 the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey wrote: "Nothing of the original walling is left. It is an immense mound of earth filled with potsherds, brick-bats, broken chins, bones, charcoal and ash. The retaining walls have disappeared; they appear to have been built entirely of bricks—there the rains of countless monsoons have furrowed and gorged the sides until now it is practically a shapeless mass. In the deeper portions of these furrows, parts of brick and mud walls are seen in all positions, and they are too confused and ruinous to make anything of in a casual inspection. They are seen at different levels and probably show the rebuilding of the fort at various periods layer upon layer. In the bottom of some of these gorges may be found (we made no excavation) a few of the very old style bricks which date back to the beginning of the Christian era. Towards the top are found quantities of the large square tiles or bricks such as are still made in Sind for flooring and roofing purposes. The original entrances to the fort are now so obliterated that even traces of them are hardly recognisable except at the south-east corner where the present road ascends. At some period the fort seems to have been raised to about twice its original height possibly by the Muhammadans." An old Christian graveyard exists below the fort, dating from early in the nineteenth century. But it and all the surroundings of the fort are in a state of disrepair.

Warab, the headquarters station of the Warab taluka, is in $27^{\circ} 27'$ North Latitude and $67^{\circ} 51'$ East Longitude.

Warab It is a small town to which the headquarters of the taluka, which was formerly known as Nasirabad, were removed from Nasirabad some years ago for administrative convenience. It contains a Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Post Office, School and Munsifkhana, also a District Bunglow contained in a very pretty garden. The nearest railway station is Badeh at a distance of sixteen miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 301.

TABLE 1—AREA AND POPULATION.

District	Area in square miles.	Capitals of		Population in 1921				Number of inhabited houses.	
		Town	Village	Total	Males	Females	Urban		
Minhson	229	91	41,149	21,515	19,634	—	14,582	7,878	
Thachom	223	1	82	52,917	28,050	24,867	8,563	18,006	
Laoson	213	1	46	28,884	12,982	15,902	17,773	14,097	
Kamphu	172	1	61	37,448	18,868	18,580	7,918	9,283	
Laobang	202	12	58,794	28,844	30,950	—	9,334	11,784	
Watson	218	46	28,179	13,187	15,992	—	10,479	10,634	
Mebar	227	113	54,490	30,927	23,563	—	14,339	10,261	
Kaleu	218	68	41,214	21,427	19,787	—	11,215	7,287	
Tha	297	1	51	45,892	23,791	22,094	—	13,002	8,121
Tha	754	—	50,578	27,989	21,989	—	16,879	8,723	
Total	1,272	9	41,553	21,515	19,634	7,343	33,099	8,905	
Total	400,211	9	407,369	201,817	205,713	33,044	358,618	807,122	

District	Number of persons per square miles.	Population in 1911			Population in 1921		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Minhson	1.55	36,652	17,500	22,152	—	—	—
Thachom	2.25	10,508	5,000	5,508	22,818	12,514	10,304
Laoson	1.80	21,207	10,007	11,192	100,827	54,814	46,013
Kamphu	1.04	18,407	11,310	7,097	40,327	17,049	23,278
Laobang	2.11	59,891	27,972	31,919	94,572	50,857	43,715
Watson	1.28	27,100	13,882	13,218	54,344	29,824	24,520
Mebar	1.87	58,254	31,000	27,254	54,124	31,711	22,413
Kaleu	1.06	17,241	10,812	6,429	49,522	26,773	22,749
Tha	1.11	54,877	29,819	25,058	53,318	29,842	23,775
Tha	4.2	50,187	27,647	22,540	51,218	27,879	23,339
Total	—	52,903	28,900	24,003	44,779	23,540	21,239
Total	114	407,369	201,817	205,713	33,044	358,618	807,122

Note.—The Minhsong Table was constructed after the census of 1911, hence separate figures for that table for districts 13 to 17 are not available.

TABLE II—

Part A—By

(A)

Months	Rain						
	Normal mm. ^a	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
January	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
February	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
March	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
April	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
August	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
September	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
October	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
November	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
December	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.22	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part B—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Lakshadweep	2.00	1.68	1.44	1.37	0.41	1.91	1.84
Kerala	2.80	1.75	1.67	1.52	1.11	1.89	1.81
Gulbarga	2.01	2.15	1.66	0.61	0.37	2.35	1.18
Malabar	2.11	1.94	2.34	2.22	0.91	1.21	1.80
Lakshadweep	2.14	1.82	2.14	2.26	0.37	1.19	1.78
Baroda	2.77	2.42	1.10	0.66	0.96	2.6	2.88
Malabar	2.20	2.09	2.03	2.04	0.80	1.39	1.49
Gulbarga	1.39	1.13	0.6	2.09	0.16	2.35	1.31
Baroda	2.0	1.97	2.04	2.18	0.58	2.13	1.89
Port Blair	4.50	3.10	4.06	2.12	0.29	3.21	3.23
Hirakud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Average for last 10 years.

RAINFALL.

Afrika

Lockjaw

1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.	1987.	1988.
Jan. - Feb.	Jan. - Feb.	Jan. - Feb.	Jan. - Feb.	Jan. - Feb.	Jan. - Feb.	Jan. - Feb.
1982	0 8	0 27	0 19	—	—	0 19
1983	—	0 2	0 26	0 39	0 38	—
1984	0 24	0 38	0 7	0 80	0 8	—
1985	0 66	—	0 4	—	0 13	0 16
1986	0 9	—	—	—	—	—
1987	—	—	—	0 12	0 10	—
1988	0 19	—	0 49	—	0 11	0 18
1989	—	—	—	0 39	0 27	0 36
1990	—	—	0 7	0 36	—	—
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992	0 1	0 31	—	—	—	—
1993	—	0 4	0 12	—	—	—
1994	0 26	0 68	1 31	0 9	0 69	0 46

H. J. Tolokoski.

1. 26	2. 22	3. 19	4. 16	5. 12	6. 8	7. 4
2. 10	2. 17	2. 17	1. 8	6. 25	10. 31	9. 3
2. 19	2. 23	1. 20	1. 11	6. 61	8. 9	3. 20
2. 20	1. 15	0. 5	0. 90	1. 91	10. 25	2. 21
2. 21	4. 15	2. 12	1. 10	7. 36	7. 47	1. 28
2. 24	2. 20	1. 79	1. 24	5. 86	8. 81	2. 21
2. 29	1. 79	0. 62	0. 24	8. 82	10. 30	2. 27
3. 21	2. 16	0. 20	0. 90	1. 51	8. 78	7. 42
4. 1	1. 90	0. 20	1. 00	6. 72	8. 82	0. 29
4. 8	1. 78	1. 7	0. 42	6. 81	8. 80	1. 6

TABLE II—
Part A—By
Month

Month	Year						
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
January	10. 4	16. 98	10. 16	16. 00	10. 10	10. 10	10. 10
February	9. 2	—	6. 9	—	—	6. 26	6. 26
March	9. 3	—	6. 10	—	6. 02	—	1. 01
April	10. 0	10. 0	—	6. 2	6. 21	6. 0	6. 19
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	10. 10	—	—	6. 2	6. 25	—
July	9. 39	2. 23	—	6. 4	1. 41	1. 7	0. 10
August	—	—	—	2. 07	1. 32	—	—
September	—	—	—	9. 15	—	—	—
October	—	—	8. 17	—	—	6. 30	6. 10
November	—	—	—	—	—	6. 0	—
December	—	6. 6	—	—	4. 34	—	—
Total	9. 40	4. 30	6. 70	5. 20	4. 41	3. 00	1. 40

Part B—

Month	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
January	0. 10	4. 00	9. 74	2. 20	0. 45	1. 00	2. 10
February	0. 00	4. 37	1. 1	1. 82	1. 29	1. 2	2. 61
March	0. 00	5. 87	3. 10	1. 34	1. 12	1. 44	2. 30
April	2. 00	3. 20	9. 82	1. 10	5. 65	8. 00	4. 80
May	0. 00	0. 17	0. 00	1. 03	1. 24	0. 01	2. 01
June	0. 00	1. 20	1. 20	1. 10	1. 10	1. 00	2. 0
July	2. 0	2. 42	1. 41	1. 1	2. 27	4. 00	0. 37
August	0. 34	10. 97	1. 00	2. 20	11. 01	7. 00	4. 41
September	2. 0	1. 23	0. 00	2. 27	10. 00	4. 00	0. 00
October	2. 00	2. 40	2. 10	2. 40	1. 2	10. 23	0. 00
November	—	—	—	60. 5	1. 20	1. 14	1. 5

Note.—Figures of painted st. Moravian prior to August 1912 are not available. The figures of 1912 and 1913 are not available.

RAINFALL—contd.

Mo. obs.—contd.

Lakhana

1906.

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Mo. obs.	Mo. obs.	Mo. obs.	Mo. obs.	Mo. obs.	Mo. obs.	Mo. obs.
6. 7	6. 8	—	8. 10	—	—	6. 4
8. 1	—	—	8. 8	8. 24	—	6. 17
—	8. 18	8. 15	—	—	—	—
—	8. 4	—	8. 14	8. 4	—	—
6. 4	8. 28	—	8. 22	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	8. 28	—	—
—	—	—	8. 18	8. 4	8. 34	8. 25
8. 21	7. 26	—	8. 8	—	8. 8	—
—	8. 27	8. 26	—	—	8. 18	8. 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. 1	—	8. 8	8. 13	—	8. 62	8. 36
8. 24	17. 19	7. 3	8. 61	8. 98	8. 23	4. 34

By Talukas—contd.

4. 33	17. 70	1. 4	8. 11	8. 69	2. 33	1. 33
6. 62	15. 53	0. 56	2. 7	1. 12	1. 58	0. 59
1. 63	12. 39	0. 22	1. 69	2. 68	1. 41	0. 71
3. 36	13. 22	0. 23	1. 41	3. 73	1. 55	0. 32
3. 43	13. 6	0. 27	1. 64	0. 62	2. 92	0. 29
4. 22	13. 28	0. 27	2. 17	0. 64	3. 97	0. 42
9. 13	10. 22	0. 26	1. 32	2. 69	3. 62	0. 32
12. 39	13. 17	0. 26	1. 21	0. 56	3. 96	0. 31
3. 46	20. 71	0. 26	1. 22	2. 66	3. 64	0. 33
9. 17	20. 14	0. 16	1. 33	1. 70	30. 73	0. 66
1. 23	22. 46	0. 26	1. 21	0. 56	2. 3	0. 30

by December.

which having been created in 1901 and the rain gauge having been installed in August 1902.

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE
(AT LARAKA.)

Year.	January		May		July		November	
	Max. min.	Min. max.	Max. min.	Min. max.	Max. min.	Min. max.	Max. min.	Min. max.
1890	84	57	115	47	162	94	92	46
1891	84	55	115	50	163	92	93	45
1892	80	51	115	58	164	94	93	45
1893	77	46	112	79	165	92	92	45
1894	75	46	110	76	166	92	94	45
1895	75	46	115	78	165	93	90	46
1896	81	56	116	76	165	93	91	46
1897	81	56	116	76	165	93	91	46
1898	82	51	116	79	167	95	93	47
1899	74	49	112	72	169	92	92	48
1900	74	49	112	72	170	92	90	49
1901	74	49	112	72	170	92	90	49
1902	74	49	112	72	170	92	90	49
1903	74	49	112	72	170	92	90	49
1904	74	49	112	72	170	92	90	49
1905	74	49	112	72	170	92	90	49
1906	Information not available.							
1907	84	46	116	76	167	97	97	47
1908	71	46	113	69	166	94	91	47
1909	75	46	114	76	168	92	94	48
1910	79	50	117	80	171	96	93	48
1911	79	50	114	65	167	94	93	48
1912	74	52	114	61	168	94	93	48
1913	79	50	114	65	167	94	93	48
1914	74	52	113	61	168	94	93	48
1915	74	50	112	58	165	92	90	48
1916	75	50	110	50	166	94	94	49
1917	76	48	114	79	175	99	91	49
1918	87	46	114	79	171	129	109	48
1919	79	49	108	66	166	96	78	48
1920	83	46	109	75	171	97	91	48
1921	83	46	111	96	169	95	90	48
1922	84	46	112	81	174	95	91	48

TABLE IV.—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town	Total						Male.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Balashik	2,057	2,040	2,244	2,372	2,413	2,368	1,990	1,725	1,867
Barkhan	10,831	11,188	12,619	13,512	13,627	11,723	10,813	7,315	8,861
Bogdino	2,319	2,123	2,341	2,897	2,286	2,022	2,086	2,329	2,822
Burak	2,129	—	—	2,000	2,227	2,286	1,404	—	—
Chelyabinsk	4,284	4,284	4,284	5,246	4,749	4,433	2,312	2,347	2,344
Total	21,271	21,036	23,238	22,170	22,710	20,244	16,210	14,362	17,806

Town	Males—adult.			Females.					
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Balashik	2,226	2,069	2,069	2,096	2,426	2,062	1,929	2,416	2,466
Barkhan	6,014	6,800	10,472	12,944	6,023	6,878	6,489	7,281	7,136
Bogdino	2,056	2,000	2,410	2,196	2,487	2,419	2,181	2,319	2,305
Burak	1,989	1,970	2,442	2,070	—	—	1,612	2,537	2,872
Chelyabinsk	2,817	2,500	2,401	2,992	2,127	2,100	2,119	2,213	2,762
Total	27,903	28,470	31,588	30,668	32,463	31,817	28,576	32,294	34,846

TABLE V.—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (Census, 1921)

Taluka	Religion				Education	
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Number of persons	
					Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Merokhia	4,060	40,103	—	—	562	6
Patadero	11,693	30,745	—	100	1,622	71
Lathuna	18,457	38,982	12	122	4,024	625
Kamitor	10,779	65,635	7	78	2,739	60
Lalsdaria	11,480	37,404	15	254	2,301	94
Wansh	7,873	31,312	4	20	1,720	36
Mihar	7,814	39,668	—	8	1,780	44
Kakar	6,319	37,982	—	22	2,621	19
Dader	5,065	40,179	24	4	1,629	16
Johi	5,052	36,760	—	371	1,169	—
Sohwan	8,140	33,184	3	0	1,937	143
Total	97,132	496,553	59	1,110	22,422	1,104

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (Census 1921).

Caste, Tribe or Race, not included above (Total 16,700).	Name of Jafarka.					
	Hindoo.	Muslim.	Christian.	Kashmir.	Talibata.	Ward.
<i>Hindoo.</i>						
Lohars	1,358	16,001	34,219	9,282	10,603	6,223
<i>Muslims.</i>						
Arab	1,140	42	6,413	4,024	4,801	1,905
Baloch	13,461	7,347	12,818	19,879	12,304	8,380
Brah	2,079	1,266	1,957	4,482	2,306	2,512
Bundi	7,719	11,301	23,431	23,579	17,379	19,328
Bungh	747	1,222	4,706	2,454	2,328	370

Caste, Tribe or Race, not included above (Total 12,000).	Name of Taluka.					District Total.
	Hindoo.	Muslim.	Christian.	Johi.	Wardwan.	
<i>Hindoo.</i>						
Lohars	6,012	3,149	3,102	1,888	8,981	31,987
<i>Muslims.</i>						
Arab	812	419	427	78	742	2,139
Baloch	12,878	12,291	10,906	8,129	8,736	32,900
Brah	2,000	1,016	576	184	625	10,781
Bundi	2,009	4,294	3,915	2,997	8,005	14,209
Bungh	418	281	824	212	564	14,112

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Total area for which丈量 and丈量	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Net available for cultivation	2,994,969	3,027,177	3,028,661	3,031,379	3,031,379	3,031,379
Net available for cultivation	691,962	672,567	661,326	661,146	661,146	661,146
A. Forest lands	67,779	56,341	56,340	56,340	56,340	56,340
B. Others	624,183	616,226	609,986	609,986	609,986	609,986
Available for cultivation	2,217,217	2,234,600	2,233,379	2,232,439	2,232,439	2,232,439
A. Unoccupied	979,764	924,236	920,161	916,594	916,594	916,594
B. Occupied	1,237,253	1,310,364	1,313,218	1,316,133	1,316,133	1,316,133
(i) Current fallows	160,710	129,037	104,907	91,564	91,564	91,564
(ii) Net area cropped during the year	700,361	694,927	703,091	703,519	703,519	703,519
A. Irrigated	—	—	—	—	—	—
By tanks	473,693	467,177	462,319	454,723	454,723	454,723
By wells	—	—	2,306	3,058	3,058	4,170
Direct from river	198,116	—	—	—	—	—
B. On rainfall	—	—	120,128	70,676	70,676	70,676
Crops						
Overall	—	237,397	262,797	292,323	348,807	412,361
Jowar	—	170,677	177,992	167,970	96,337	109,368
Ragi	—	18,462	17,219	12,369	6,750	5,234
Paddy	—	224,612	231,565	206,960	235,580	247,393
Sugarcane	—	104,479	124,102	126,364	114,774	99,610
Molasses	—	8,823	8,046	8,828	8,776	8,903
Other cereals	—	740	1,027	827	810	873
Pulses	—	111,584	114,660	179,026	150,002	120,974
Chana	—	52,098	57,308	58,200	18,002	48,106
Chickpea	—	47,214	46,126	148,280	141,046	106,407
Other pulses	—	1,271	1,478	220	220	276
Tubers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potato	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millet	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oilseeds (most fallow)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sesame	—	5,397	4,267	8,728	7,730	2,894
Rapeseed	—	—	21,706	43,821	32,075	53,962
Jatropha	—	—	29,967	71,665	24,148	21,741
Other oilseeds	—	—	40,707	5,067	18,930	10,031
Fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton	—	—	1,977	1,201	290	273
Other fibres	—	—	1,230	1,000	171	128
Other	—	—	87	121	76	76
Orchard and garden produce	—	—	3,237	2,538	2,946	3,790
Orchard	—	—	1,894	2,044	1,870	2,109
Garden	—	—	1,443	2,494	1,166	1,687
Other orchard and garden	—	—	223	216	621	621
Fruit	—	—	856	879	422	422
Mashies	—	—	—	12	61	129
Drugs, and articles other than tobacco	—	—	60	85	102	21
Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total crops	—	872,173	861,923	1,003,948	772,803	1,051,332
Less area under cropped	—	100,961	147,412	218,745	193,114	189,311
Actual area cropped	—	791,841	814,021	783,891	580,890	660,221

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cattle—						
Females ..			115,354	122,821	117,814	97,022
Bulls for breeding purposes ..	230,018	231,918	—	—	709	1,614
Cows and heifers for other purposes ..	467,362	4,068	1,069	1,021	—	6,224
Males ..	96,012	144,061	174,281	161,200	129,460	—
Young stock ..	—	95,725	104,278	102,279	67,800	—
Total of cattle ..	—	512,828	500,071	494,223	387,423	209,174
Others—						
Horses or ponies ..	—	117,000	10,020	14,271	15,700	10,520
Mules ..	—	50,100	90,380	72,160	69,122	94,000
Goats ..	—	136,014	157,258	147,222	132,903	130,000
Cattle ..	—	16,015	19,823	8,801	23,975	8,315
Molasses ..	—	—	275	821	746	—
Donkeys ..	—	10,220	16,200	18,300	11,110	13,020
Total ..	—	260,210	219,658	203,330	272,309	231,300
Ploughs			Not recorded	62,301	66,226	19,217
Carts			10,722	14,814	20,218	18,115

* Includes young stock.

† Excludes steers.

Note.—The first year for which these figures are available is 1890-91.

TABLE IX.—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1930-31.

Talukas.	Number of wells.			
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.	Reservoirs.	Canals.
Mirokhana	462	18		
Ratiogro	1,009	33		
Larkana	323	1,148		
Karehar	120	570		
Labdaria	2,503	76		
Warch	386	20		
Mehar	740	40		
Kukar	211	474		
Dadir	1,129	14		
Jehl	12	119		
Sahwan	131	34		
Total for the district	7,323	2,011		

TABLE X

TABLE X.—IRRIGATION

Particulars	1870-71.			1880-81.			1886-87.			
	Area irrigated	Re- ceipts	Ex- penditure	Area irrigated	Re- ceipts	Ex- penditure	Area irrigated	Re- ceipts	Ex- penditure	
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—										
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—										
a. Capital up to 1870-71 up to 1886-87										
i. Irrigation 11,27,415	10,902	1,23,486	7,730	20,221	80,560	50,080	27,198	7,14,323	57,457	
ii. Other* 1,27,712	81,037	1,22,670	80,431	230,473	4,88,181	58,471	247,114	7,12,372	1,38,061	
iii. Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept										
i. Western Zone	487,713	3,61,227	21,982	174,110	4,11,503	4,94,161	207,278	3,02,866	1,98,720	
ii. New Provinces and Native States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
iii. Water canal	23,071	27,501	2,203	7,644	21,917	7,300	8,100	18,350	4,100	
iv. Canal canal	8,810	8,304	—	4,001	11,750	820	8,124	12,866	3,332	
v. Irrigated total	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,027	8,710	2,30,947	
vi. Irrigation 11,27,415	9,797	8,196	327	Figures separately not available but included in "Annual Report of R.R." in Barred Volume.			11,078	19,861	17,000	
vii. Irrigation 11,27,712	14,100	13,481	860	22,100	10,700	8,300	7,300	16,342	3,700	
viii. Irrigation 11,27,415	—	—	—	Figures included in Western Zone.			—	—	—	
ix. Irrigation 11,27,712	—	—	—				—	—	—	
x. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept										
i. Irrigation 11,27,415	4,872	5,220	6,220	—	—	—	26,300	—	213	12,861
ii. Other funds 11,27,712	123	1,094	1,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,240

* The figures are for the whole canal system and Provinces districts and the Ganges Irrigation.

† The figures are for Lakhisarai and Jhansi.

WORKS.

1890-91.			1890-1891.			1891-1892.			1892		
Area sq. miles	Re- ceipts,	Ex- penditure,	Area sq. miles	Re- ceipts,	Ex- penditure,	Area sq. miles	Re- ceipts,	Ex- penditure,	Area sq. miles	Re- ceipts,	Ex- penditure,
Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.
4,078											
VALLEY	2,467,721	36,231	129,814	21,8210	31,875	106,380	2,66,170	1,09,321	100,147	2,05,581	2,97,234
CO. 6000	7,77,748	1,82,254	485,227	937,109	2,01,14	298,110	8,48,354	8,17,303	839,000	9,47,323	2,74,228
CO. 2000	7,35,236	1,91,286	234,236	11,175	18,100	216,300	8,709	1,36,601	227,560	10,623	2,41,334
1,578	8,038	100	1,387 in stand- ed in Item 1	1,021	911	Included in Item 1	1,017	—	—	—	—
1,317	4,119	4,238	1,707	82	802	1,189	96	1,019	2,069	31	18,321
1,547	14,784	2,000	3,057	20	945	4,300	54	732	4,546	—	9,377
10,951	24,199	12,897	11,123	1,030	9,055	6,300	524	10,357	12,013	227	46,398
12,100	17,078	13,282	10,381	293	9,317	10,186	571	8,325	13,809	219	18,717
1,269	17,004	7,138	6,307	286	779	5,320	980	5,451	4,307	171	2,626
22,529	82,361	2,901	18,887	—	—	9,104	—	—	14,378	—	—
10,412	22,384	1,412	17,238	In stand- ed in Item 1	1,813	8,641	Included in Item 1	11,920	—	—	—
1,320	11,786	10,372	371	323	8,230	607	2,671	11,391	800	87	26,231
4,239	12,000	91,203	3,304	3,674	15,771	2,138	400	12,654	2,710	822	94,823

The following areas represent Laurana, Mukher and the Tukana and upper wind Frontier districts, except where the totals are estimated.

TABLE XI.—TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year	Land Improvements Loans Act, 1883		Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances	Collections	Advances	Collections	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1895-96	—	25,166	6,970	12,628	2,915
1896-97	—	26,425	11,362	6,423	3,229
1897-98	—	14,250	15,847	1,584	5,645
1898-99	—	19,168	15,383	8,020	4,225
1899-1900	—	42,123	27,019	22,185	17,198
1900-01	—	8,614	19,600	17,375	8,824
1901-02	—	22,941	28,952	40,084	14,302
1902-03	—	38,030	16,725	41,367	42,601
1903-04	—	1,31,426	38,059	60,181	75,221
1904-05	—	1,57,236	56,123	92,210	62,354
1905-06	—	1,30,742	81,430	83,923	72,220
1906-07	—	68,296	30,779	60,780	58,458
1907-08	—	61,095	35,052	52,438	50,281
1908-09	—	80,870	96,641	54,504	74,233
1909-10	—	1,06,190	94,521	1,70,149	1,06,721
1910-11	—	1,01,923	81,967	1,22,677	1,06,038
1911-12	—	2,30,004	2,10,000		
1912-13	—	1,68,197	2,20,180		
1912-14	—	1,37,386	1,91,667	Under both the Acts.	
1914-15	—	1,58,239	1,70,906		
1915-16	—	1,14,300	1,59,500		
1916-17	—	1,31,743	1,48,544		
1917-18	—	1,23,316	1,43,328		
1918-19	—	2,31,028	1,71,418		
1919-20	—	5,18,361	2,53,479		
1920-21	—	2,15,478	2,87,010		
1921-22	—	4,21,643	3,30,210		

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE,
AND WAGES
(A) Lakhna.

Year.	Gram.	Rice.	Bread.	Jowar.	Gram.	Salt.	Mutton.	Doveys. A.R.	Per diem		Per diem	Per diem	Per month.
									Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1886	12	10	14	16	16	12	6.12	0.14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1887	12	10	10	12	16	12	6.14	0.16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1888	12	8	17	20	14	12	6.14	0.16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1889	12	8	18	21	14	12	6.14	0.16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1890	12	12	18	18	14	12	6.16	0.18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1891	12	12	17	22	14	12	6.16	0.18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1892	12	12	18	17	16	12	6.16	0.18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1893	12	12	18	18	14	12	6.16	0.18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1894	12	10	15	20	17	11	6.11	0.16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1895	12	11	12	18	15	10	6.11	0.16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1896	12	11	14	18	15	10	6.11	0.16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1897	12	12	18	17	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1898	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1899	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1900	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1901	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1902	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1903	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1904	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1905	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1906	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1907	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1908	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1909	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1910	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1911	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1912	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1913	12	12	18	18	15	10	6.12	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1914	10	8	18	18	15	10	6.16	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1915	7	8	10	11	8	22	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1916	8	8	12	11	8	22	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1917	7	8	8	7	8	18	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1918	4	8	11	11	8	18	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1919	8	8	7	7	8	18	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1920	8	8	7	7	8	18	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1921	8	8	7	7	8	18	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 25 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.
<i>1. Area—</i>						
<i> Reserved, . . .</i>	<i> } Not available.</i>	<i> } Not available.</i>	<i> } 86,55</i>	<i> } 89,101</i>	<i> } 96,615</i>	<i> } 96,0</i>
<i> Protected</i>						
<i>Total</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>86,55</i>	<i>89,404</i>	<i>96,615</i>	<i>96,0</i>
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>2. Chief products—</i>						
(1) Timber	..	..	1,117	1,340	2,004	4,434
(2) Firewood	..	..	5,467	7,725	10,428	10,624
(3) Ginning	..	..	1,894	3,091	515	2,148
(4) Baled peels	..	..	639	200	2,829	1,220
(5) Lac ..	..	..		
(6) other products	..	..	1,257	2,955	2,640	6,394
<i>3. Receipts</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>10,351</i>	<i>15,881</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>54,826</i>
<i>4. Expenditure</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>6,070</i>	<i>13,613</i>	<i>16,228</i>	<i>50,145</i>
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>5. Area of plantation . . .</i>			<i>2,213</i>	<i>2,853</i>	<i>3,829</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>6. Area closed to grazing.</i>			<i>8,062</i>	<i>2,853</i>	<i>3,829</i>	<i>3,200</i>

Note.—Revenue and expenditure on account of directions, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Table	Description	Period	Previous Settlements.		
			Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
Micahia		1862-63 to 1868-69	...	...	...
Kashid		Do.	121,234 19	2,31,800 8	1.15 7
Lakhia		Do.	30,362 0	5,55,754 6	1.11 6
Kandar		Do.	136,291 0	2,21,770 4	1.6 2
Lahora		1862-63 to 1867-68	76,730 8	2,39,073 14	3 2 0
Ward		1860-61 to 1861-62	56,171 31	1,58,157 3	2.70 0
Mirar		1861-62 to 1868-69	74,809 20	9,03,063 1	1.19 0
Kale		1860-61 to 1867-68	110,667 10	1,38,800 8	1.2 0
Dara		1862-63 to 1864-65	46,615 0	1,04,710 0	2.14 0
* Jodi		1860-61 to 1861-62	561,177 27	1,22,941 5	2.1 2
† Achmed		1860-61 to 1861-62	19,260 23	1,04,575 14	2.14 0

* Special Marabar rates also

† The following data of Table

1 Dara, 2 Chora, 3 Jodhpur

The special rates i.e. 1 Dara

2 Chora, 3 Jodhpur

4 Dara Chora, 5 Jodhpur

6 Dara, 7 Chora, 8 Jodhpur

9 Dara Chora, 10 Jodhpur

11 Dara, 12 Chora, 13 Jodhpur

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS

checklist (Figure 1) and a Settlement checklist showing taxes you were due (highest and lowest amounts).

Date of Imposition	No. of Groups	Marsh.						Form adopted by State
		Duration	Rate	Other Rev.	Rate	Left undist. by Rev.		
1868-69	4	.....	2.0	8.22	2.0	2.34	9.8	
		.....	2.0	8.0	1.1	1.10	1.14	
Dec.	4	.....	4.12	8.12	4.0	2.34	9.8	
		.....	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.10	1.14	
Dec.	4	.....	4.12	8.12	4.12	.....	9.4	
		.....	4.0	2.4	1.1	.....	2.12	
Dec.	8	.....	3.12	8.36	3.0	.....	2.12	
		.....	1.0	2	1.0	.....	2.4	
1869-70	2	4.12	8.12	8.12	4.0	8.3	9.9	
		8.12	8.12	8.12	8.10	8.12	8.12	
1869-70	4	.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	.....	9.4	
		.....	2.0	2.0	1.0	.....	2.0	
1870-71	4	.....	2.0	2.0	2.10	2.0	2.14	
		.....	4.0	2.12	2.0	.....	2.12	
1870-71	2	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.11	2.0	2.0	
		8.12	8.12	8.12	8.10	8.12	8.11	
1872-73	4	.....	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.10	2.12	
		.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Jan.	4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Dec.	2	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.10	2.0	
		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	

19. *not* followed by *all* words

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

District	Description	Period	Previous Settlement.			Current (Irregular) Settlement		
			1885	1890	1895	1890	1895	1898
Mirpur		1885-94 to 1895-96				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
						4-0	3-12	3-32
						2-0	2-0	2-0
Bahawal		Do.				2-12	2-12	2-12
						2-0	2-0	2-0
Larkana		Do.				2-12	2-12	2-12
						2-4	2-4	2-4
Karachi		Do.				2-0	2-0	2-0
						2-0	2-0	2-0
Lahore		1885-94 to 1897-98				4-0	3-12	2-32
						2-10	2-10	2-10
Wazir		1885-94 to 1911-12				2-8	2-8	2-8
						2-8	2-8	2-8
Mohi		1885-94 to 1911-12				2-0	2-4	2-10
							2-12	2-0
Khair		1885-94 to 1907-08				2-0	2-0	2-0
Dadu		1885-94 to 1911-12				2-0	2-0	2-0
* Jhal		1885-94 to 1911-12				2-0	2-0	2-0
Cholistan		1885-94 to 1911-12				2-0	2-0	2-0
						2-0	2-0	2-0

* Special Mahalbar rates are

† The following rates of Tumors

1. Dabli, 2. Charki, 3. Dabri

The special rates for

Dabli, Dabri, ...

Dabli, Charki, ...

Dabli, Dabri, & Charki, ...

Bogriki and Maleri, ...

‡ Bare Mahalbar Dabri, ...

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

Showing rates per acre for enclosed and known groups.

Rai.					Wells.		
Bricksh. added by H.S.R. or Rate.	Bricksh. added by H.S.R. or Rate.	Rate.	H.S.R. added by Rate.	Rate added by H.S.R.	Rate.	Rate.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
4.12	4.12	5.8	4.12	4.12	—	—	
3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	—	
4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12	—	—	
3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	—	
4.12	4.12	5.8	4.12	4.12	—	—	
4.1	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	
4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	—	—	
3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	—	—	
4.12	4.12	—	—	—	—	—	
4.1	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	
4.0	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	
3.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	
3.12	4.0	—	—	—	2.4	—	
3.0	3.0	—	—	—	2.0	—	
4.0	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	
4.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	
4.0	4.0	—	—	—	2.8	—	
3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	—	2.0	—	
4.0	4.0	2.8	3.0	—	2.0	—	
3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	—	2.0	—	

Rs. 4.12 & the wells of all kinds.

Between Jove & Kheri and out—

4 Kanchi, 3 Jodhpur, 5 Maleri,

these rates for both Kheri and out are—

Rs. 1 per acre,

Rs. 6.12 & per acre,

Rs. 5.8 per acre.

All stones and Kachia wells.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Table	Previous Settlement		Current (irrigational) Settlement showing		
	Description	Period	Temporary wells		Barei
			Khari	Bahl	
			Ha. a.	Ha. a.	Ha. a.
Mirzapur		1880-81 to 1906-07	—	—	—
Baldia		1860	—	—	—
Larkana		1860	—	—	—
Kambar		1860	—	—	—
Lahore	1880-81 to 1907-08	—	—	—	—
Wazir	1880-81 to 1911-12	—	—	—	1-6
Mohar	1884-85 to 1912-13	—	—	—	6-8
Kotri	1883-84 to 1907-08	—	2-8	2-8	10-4
Dadu	1883-84 to 1911-12	—	—	—	9-8
* Johi	1883-84 to 1911-12	—	—	—	1-8
† Sehwan	1880-81 to 1911-12	—	—	—	—

* Special Muzaffargarh rates are

† The following rates of Talukas

1. Dadu, 2. Ghori, 3. Mardan.

The special rates for these

Dadu Dadu.

Dadu Ghori

Dadu Mardan, Ghori.

Bodhal and Maloti.

‡ Rate includes Bawali on

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

also put some for Highway and Lewis & Clark.

二、如何向客户推销自己的产品。

which have been issued out)—

4 Exhibit, 3 Exhibit, & Exhibit.

debt the book Khorit and relatives 2—

Dr. J. P. T. BURGESS

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and aluminum and Kastor wells.

TABLE XV.—PREVIOUS AND

Taluk.	Previous Settlement.		Current (Tirupuram) Settlement showing				
	District.	period.	Kadar.				
			Un- ploughed.	Ploughed.	Un- ploughed.	Ploughed.	
Mirohman	—	1892-93 to 1908-09	—	—	—	—	
Balodjero	—	1908	—	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0
Lurban	—	1908	—	1 0	0 0	1 0	—
Kanjur	—	1908	—	—	—	—	—
Lafdarh	—	1909-10 to 1907-08	—	—	—	—	—
Ward	—	1909-10 to 1911-12	—	—	—	—	—
Mohar	Intotional Settlement	1904-05 to 1912-13	1 0	{ 3 0 2 17}	1 0	0 0	
Rukar		1905-06 to 1907-08	—	—	—	—	
Dudu	—	1902-03 to 1911-12	2 0	0 0	1 0	—	
Dudi ⁴	—	1906-07 to 1911-12	—	—	—	—	
Sohew ⁵	—	1906-07 to 1911-12	2 0	2 0	1 0	—	

⁴ Special Manning rates are⁵ The following data of Taluk

1 Dudu, 2 Chirle, 3 Balodjero,

The special rates for these

Taluk Dudu

Taluk Chirle

Taluk Balodjero, Khangoli,

Rudlik and Mafur.

⁵ Data includes Dafatun

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—contd.

Area per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Untarred.			Sown area (Hectres)	Average area sown.	Average yearly sown.	Average rate per acre.
Un-ploughed.		Un-ploughed.				
Wanted.	Ploughed.	Un-ploughed.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
...
2 0	1 0	0 0	1 14 { 1 14 1 0 }	11,884 17	2,30,373 0	2 14 0
2 0	1 0	0 0	1 14 { 1 14 1 0 }	11,887 20	2,34,180 2	2 11 7
2 0	1 0	0 0	1 14 { 1 14 1 0 }	11,888 21	2,34,256 13	2 11 0
2 0	1 0	0 0	1 14 { 1 14 1 0 }	11,889 24	2,34,400 7	2 15 7
1 8	1 0	1 0	1 14 { 1 14 0 30 0 30 }	11,890 0	2,37,216 0	2 0 0
2 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	11,897 25	2,37,244 10	2 0 10
2 0	0 8	0 0	1 10	10,009 0	2,00,810 1	2 0 0
1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	91,885 19	2,09,002 8	2 10 0
2 0	0 8	0 0	0 12	91,886 0	1,88,687 0	2 1 0
1 0	0 8	0 0	0 10	94,885 20	1,34,000 0	1 3 0
2 0	0 8	0 0	0 12 { 0 12 2 0 10 }	91,736 22	1,33,101 7	2 10 0

Rs. 0.12-0 for Sullalal of all kinds.

Sown area has been based on.

4 Kandil, 2 Rasthik, 6 Malleri.

Area for both Kharif and rabi are :-

Rs. 1 per acre.

Rs. 0.12-0 per acre.

Rs. 0.0-0 per acre.

120 crores and 1000 miles.

TABLE XVI.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

offences	persons convicted or found guilty									
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
1. Offences against Public Municipality	43	39	14	47	31	29	9	6	11	12
2. Murder	37	11	29	54	11	22	19	—	12	12
3. Culpable Homicide	1	10	29	22	28	29	23	30	42	4
4. Rape	—	8	—	9	1	2	6	1	1	—
5. Hurt, Criminal Force and assault, including plough land	139	145	160	212	191	99	100	61	128	180
6. Dacoity and Robbery	8	16	17	42	29	24	23	8	32	44
7. Theft, including cattle thief	290	218	227	279	216	297	243	223	270	222
8. Other offences against the Indian Penal Code	168	162	249	262	264	227	238	179	274	258
9. Bad Livelihood	189	256	109	184	199	60	117	177	72	26
10. Pillor	16	60	17	60	42	67	42	18	22	30
11. Mat Law	17	2	18	9	6	2	6	2	1	1
12. Excise	34	23	54	31	14	14	17	10	8	17
13. Forest	—	11	—	21	7	9	10	8	17	26
14. Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Municipal	—	74	23	23	49	41	57	122	40	12
16. Other offences	481	602	719	684	504	128	262	215	272	250
Total	1,694	1,626	1,365	2,140	1,278	1,191	1,009	1,288	1,299	1,122

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Date of Court.	Number of persons tried in.									
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Original.</i>										
Persons tried by—										
Subordinate Magistrate	8,332	8,182	2,350	2,064	1,388	2,389	2,702	3,239	3,508	3,000
District, Sub-Divisional and Peon Magistrate	8,562	8,594	2,090	2,271	2,056	2,674	2,100	2,250	1,884	1,419
Court of Session	91	100	184	161	112	114	128	109	186	90
Total	16,985	16,877	6,584	4,398	3,553	4,503	4,929	5,627	5,483	
<i>Appeals.</i>										
Number of Appeals to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrate	312	410	240	128	36	101	175	406	348	78
Number of Appeals to Court of Session	197	154	179	166	117	109	209	114	162	177
Total	509	564	419	300	223	206	384	520	510	355
<i>Revised.</i>										
Number of Appeals to District Magistrate	14	13	9	7	6	20	1	21	6	2
Number of Appeals to Court of Session	28	29	31	25	30	22	77	16	39	32
Total	42	42	40	32	36	32	78	37	35	34
Grand Total	16,976	16,855	6,574	4,376	3,527	4,500	4,923	5,623	5,478	3,442

TABLE XVIII.—CIVIL JUSTICE

Year.	Original.					
	Number of suits brought in					
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.			District Judge's Courts.		
	For money or movable property.	Type of other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Type of other suits.	Total.
1913	3,003	639	3,642	1	8	1
1914	6,022	572	6,592	2	1	3
1915	6,341	615	6,956	1	4	5
1916	6,002	786	7,782	1	17	18
1917	6,014	629	6,642	1	1	1
1918	6,026	548	6,574	1	6	6
1919	6,040	590	7,231	1	1	1
1920	6,079	404	6,483	1	18	18
1921	6,091	470	6,564	1	1	1

Year.	Original—contd.		Appeal.	
	Value of suits brought in		Total number of appeals.	
	Subordinate Judge's Courts	District Judge's Court	From decrees	Miscellaneous
	Rs.	Rs.		
1913	1,725,864	61,268	37	4
1914	1,584,519	91,084	92	3
1915	1,196,125	23,043	68	2
1916	1,051,271	15,000	41	2
1917	916,582	8,260	56	1
1918	915,769	23,000	38	2
1919	1,094,719	15,000	66	1
1920	1,068,501	14,475	66	1
1921	1,088,712	—	48	1

TABLE XIX.—REGISTRATION

Year	Registration offices	Allowing immovable property			Allowing movable property			Total receipts	
		Domestic and foreign	Value of property transferred	Ordinary fees	Domestic and foreign	Ordinary fees	Ordinary fees		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1911-12	—	20	3,000	11,25,200	6,677	100	135	8,822	
1912	—	20	3,001	11,30,000	7,681	112	112	7,898	
1913	—	20	3,218	21,04,700	6,908	121	121	10,064	
1914	—	20	4,259	19,34,545	9,778	122	126	10,000	
1915	—	20	4,394	19,34,100	11,101	134	129	11,874	
1916	—	20	4,494	19,71,544	11,683	131	130	12,254	
1917	—	21	4,254	20,46,821	11,141	100	101	11,754	
1918	—	21	4,352	20,97,271	13,000	120	112	15,007	
1919	—	21	5,714	27,34,004	10,701	212	204	19,800	
1920	—	21	5,978	27,63,887	10,292	201	192	19,817	
1921	—	21	6,272	24,13,940	12,109	216	211	22,899	
1922	—	21	6,274	28,87,238	13,261	223	207	27,946	
1923	—	21	6,368	30,24,004	14,388	223	204	24,844	
1924	—	22	9,424	41,50,002	21,170	271	203	21,002	
1925	—	21	10,226	44,50,046	27,901	254	214	20,381	
1926	—	22	11,001	52,48,991	21,817	229	209	22,200	
1927	—	22	9,250	43,61,251	25,558	270	222	20,221	
1928	—	22	12,749	50,18,770	31,807	290	279	31,385	
1929	—	22	17,140	57,47,541	47,400	379	350	38,150	
1930	—	22	11,063	58,06,238	38,197	314	313	34,324	
1931	—	22	12,419	58,70,485	40,111	329	304	30,739	
1932	—	22	10,923	51,36,731	38,835	309	304	30,389	

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922

Police Station.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Tumultaries.	Total.	Station Strength.	
						Officers.	Men.
1. Arikamedu	2	19	42	375	517	—	—
2. Batticaloa	—	1	3	8	10	—	—
3. Chonchey	—	1	7	17	25	—	—
4. Dondra	—	1	4	8	13	—	—
5. Kadawatha	—	1	7	37	55	—	—
6. Minuwangoda	—	1	4	16	23	—	—
7. Mudivel	—	1	6	18	25	—	—
8. Negombo	—	1	6	39	50	—	—
9. Nelliyampatti	—	1	6	19	36	—	—
10. Rambukkana	—	1	4	8	13	—	—
11. Shadwyer Malabar Station	—	1	7	39	57	—	—
12. Trincomalee	—	1	3	15	21	—	—
13. Udagama	—	1	3	7	11	—	—
14. Vellore Station	—	1	6	20	29	—	—
15. Weligama	—	1	6	15	24	—	—
Total	8	25	123	460	600	—	—

Summary of the District.

At District quarters	1	0	22	214	239	—	—
At 11 stations and Police stations	8	10	76	145	234	—	—
At 17 outposts	—	—	37	27	39	—	—
Reserve	—	—	8	24	32	—	—
Total	1	10	22	214	239	—	—
In the Armed forces	—	—	63	222	285	—	—
In the Guaranteed troops	3	25	72	140	204	—	—
Mounted	—	—	60	124	174	—	—
Total	4	25	123	460	600	—	—
Instructional strength	*3	23	123	460	600	—	—

* Note.—Out of the 4 Inspectors 3 are Circle Inspectors in charge of the Districts and one is a Presiding Inspector.

TABLE XXI.—JAILS

Name and class of jail	Accommodation in			Daily average number of prisoners						
	Male	Female	Total	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
First Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	187	125	312	—	—	—	—	—	31	32
Total	187	125	312	—	—	—	—	—	31	32

Name and class of jail	Daily average number of prisoners										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
First Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	48	96	23	18	14	15	12	17	18	18	22
Total	48	96	23	18	14	15	12	17	18	18	22

Name and class of jail	Daily average number of prisoners									
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
First Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	24	18	17	117.00	107.00	149.00	121.00	137.00	147.00	131.00
Total	24	18	17	117.00	107.00	149.00	121.00	137.00	147.00	131.00

Note.—Figures of 1st class Sub-Jails and lock-ups from 1902 to 1909 are included in Table XXI of Sylhet and Karshet districts and are not separately available.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Head of Revenue realized	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,11,457	27,75,786	21,37,402	21,34,796	21,06,513	21,15,794	21,71,267
Stamp*	1,24,972	1,06,070	1,09,226	1,01,889	1,01,166	1,07,407	1,06,723
Excise-tax*	21,501	30,192	14,278	14,023	14,023	16,121	14,249
Excise*	36,470	3,01,300	1,00,304	96,101	1,13,408	1,23,400	1,19,390
Local Fund	1,02,500	276,672	1,06,002	1,09,115	1,09,402	1,06,796	1,10,387
Other Sources†	20,303	22,910	16,786	17,91,606	18,92,714	14,01,230	17,12,317
Total	100,007	10,04,600	23,01,744	14,30,577	17,30,104	16,70,339	14,11,337

Head of Revenue realized	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,79,476	32,79,171	21,36,810	21,31,177	21,32,306	21,37,831	22,92,070
Stamp*	1,16,960	1,08,540	1,01,788	1,01,504	1,07,500	1,21,422	1,21,979
Excise-tax*	31,111	31,084	23,863	23,441	21,221	31,819	24,782
Excise*	1,00,279	121,000	23,429	2,42,549	2,37,721	1,78,281	8,01,103
Local Fund	1,01,500	1,27,302	1,13,011	1,10,109	1,19,046	1,02,142	1,26,342
Other Sources†	20,00,000	21,02,697	19,78,131	19,71,200	20,00,571	20,09,922	19,94,300
Total	10,73,796	10,04,600	17,38,392	17,77,136	17,34,710	16,99,332	19,85,020

Head of Revenue realized	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,51,436	28,01,070	21,35,393	21,36,307	14,38,534	22,47,300
Stamp*	1,43,063	1,31,143	1,35,796	1,30,445	1,30,323	1,34,494
Excise-tax*	28,501	31,182	28,647	57,836	35,799	30,306
Excise*	8,11,767	1,22,790	3,00,611	1,02,302	4,50,871	1,30,060
Local Fund	1,02,500	1,00,234	1,02,034	1,04,576	1,02,200	1,02,347
Other Sources†	21,49,933	20,00,300	20,36,270	20,50,889	20,81,919	20,80,919
Total	10,38,810	8,74,300	10,81,717	10,78,121	10,99,332	10,46,492

*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasury of the district irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXIV and XXV which show the revenue of the district.

†Includes villages and also land will not agree with table XXVII.

‡Estimate of Total Revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS
FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Land Revenue.	Stamps.	Income- Tax.	Excise.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mirkhana	3,23,706	6,079	7,409	6,558
2. Hatodero	2,01,398	9,781	10,242	10,500
3. Larkana	4,92,884	1,00,300	18,324	1,62,350
4. Kamber	5,47,592	12,349	16,109	43,701
5. Labdaris	3,38,898	5,408	10,220	16,905
6. Warah	4,28,345	7,362	9,629	17,247
7. Mekar	3,81,880	12,811	8,422	23,181
8. Kaker	2,37,400	5,083	6,678	12,230
9. Dabu	1,46,890	2,203	1,578	13,325
10. Johi	67,906	3,428	2,190	6,874
11. Sehwan	70,396	25,307	1,965	62,293
Total	33,07,234	2,14,981	90,105	1,80,800

Taluka.	Other Sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mirkhana	1,90,978	15,881	20,881
2. Hatodero	2,192,223	17,195	6,12,205
3. Larkana	7,27,852	4,66,610	19,93,464
4. Kamber	2,45,947	27,144	8,05,881
5. Labdaris	1,59,891	18,084	2,48,468
6. Warah	5,15,021	21,618	10,52,642
7. Mekar	4,10,843	19,446	8,80,405
8. Kaker	1,33,868	14,772	4,32,273
9. Dabu	3,74,186	12,940	5,54,176
10. Johi	1,12,635	6,656	2,04,614
11. Sehwan	72,032	12,192	2,40,756
Total	32,69,914	6,23,347	79,46,452

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.— <u>Net Loss Revenue</u>					
1. Advances	17,420	22,153	18,260	40,978	37,244
2. Current	16,29,720	21,49,012	21,72,160	18,41,168	20,44,127
3. Total	16,46,170	21,71,175	21,90,428	18,82,146	21,01,471
II.— <u>Debts</u>					
1. Receivable	1,00,212	78,394	70,778	91,154	1,27,210
2. Advances (including withheld till)	768	92	694	7,368	3,847
3. Total	1,00,280	78,485	70,842	91,231	1,28,170
III.— <u>Net demand</u>					
1. Advances	12,964	21,038	18,814	37,318	31,367
2. Current	14,27,622	20,71,679	21,99,261	18,38,544	19,10,554
3. Total	14,30,586	21,72,717	21,18,075	38,67,862	30,71,221
IV.— <u>Collection</u>					
1. Advances	9,886	24,794	7,397	24,038	37,202
2. Current	13,92,869	16,66,471	21,66,761	18,08,556	18,38,378
3. Total	13,92,755	16,66,865	21,74,158	18,16,594	18,72,581
V.— <u>Balance</u>					
1. Advances	5,779	6,269	6,248	12,884	37,246
2. Current	20,354	21,208	22,523	24,448	18,479
3. Total	26,133	21,477	28,771	37,332	55,724

LAND REVENUE

1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,721	7,682	1,10,289	1,10,289	71,967	81,742	87,317	1,11,863	
21,87,808	22,11,167	31,67,418	22,87,167	21,86,291	21,86,152	20,87,008	21,86,209	
26,13,580	24,29,164	30,86,584	22,82,687	22,50,948	22,22,194	21,86,444	23,10,159	
1,20,846	88,298	1,17,864	64,746	1,11,862	86,189	94,399	1,03,420	
3,865	866	43,222	90,654	6,081	6,089	9,092	1,081	
1,04,988	65,754	1,60,487	1,14,094	1,04,864	98,498	100,861	1,10,321	
11,269	71,232	81,187	71,810	71,810	86,590	81,203	88,826	
21,86,808	22,27,178	19,85,818	22,86,167	20,86,308	20,86,408	21,86,808	20,86,178	
21,86,728	22,46,731	19,86,808	22,86,248	21,86,014	22,86,808	22,86,932	21,86,804	
15,211	16,238	22,189	20,178	20,209	20,794	17,937	20,403	
23,95,462	21,39,808	17,40,478	22,96,168	19,84,138	21,87,868	21,00,294	19,84,188	
24,08,000	22,31,862	17,87,618	22,32,168	20,14,809	21,86,349	20,86,921	20,14,804	
25,613	22,228	20,222	20,462	20,737	21,208	24,166	21,118	
25,441	21,873	1,21,188	27,019	20,279	25,644	20,426	20,092	
74,658	1,08,759	1,58,419	71,867	81,018	87,317	1,17,861	98,810	

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98
I.—Net Land Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Arrears	80,000	75,000	70,000	1,14,000	1,11,000
2. Current	80,14,333	80,07,596	80,03,600	24,38,400	24,37,300
3. Total ..	27,14,173	23,79,096	20,00,600	25,73,500	25,48,300
II.—Disbursements—					
1. Remittances ..	1,01,944	1,06,144	1,45,412	1,10,100	1,10,901
2. Arrears irrecoverable within off ..	9,172	6,362	6,711	10,972	26
3. Total ..	1,10,817	1,12,510	1,52,113	1,21,074	1,10,901
III.—Net demand—					
1. Arrears ..	34,294	33,529	39,000	31,700	40,977
2. Current ..	24,40,173	22,21,896	20,73,600	23,97,100	23,37,300
3. Total ..	25,94,807	22,51,171	21,12,600	21,68,800	24,35,277
IV.—Collections—					
1. Arrears ..	21,000	21,914	20,200	21,500	21,500
2. Current ..	22,87,936	22,87,874	20,75,827	22,81,026	22,80,800
3. Total ..	23,10,936	22,89,788	20,91,827	22,82,326	22,81,400
V.—Balance—					
1. Arrears ..	22,000	17,418	18,387	27,300	30,107
2. Current ..	22,400	24,794	20,710	21,100	23,300
3. Total ..	22,110	22,302	19,090	21,407	29,409

LAND REVENUE—contd.

1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,154	34,000	41,018	43,204	52,000	77,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000
24,61,387	21,36,784	24,61,123	23,36,739	24,61,000	29,46,000	27,36,000	27,36,000	27,36,000	27,36,000	27,36,000
20,71,516	21,36,614	21,36,712	21,36,614	21,36,708	21,36,614	21,36,614	21,36,614	21,36,614	21,36,614	21,36,614
1,31,100	3,17,000	73,148	2,12,000	5,19,078	3,06,417	1,94,610	1,94,600	1,94,600	1,94,600	1,94,600
428	421	...	29	1,461	830	208	208	208	208	208
1,78,827	4,18,472	73,148	2,12,000	5,19,078	3,07,338	1,94,373	1,94,360	1,94,360	1,94,360	1,94,360
42,997	38,632	39,168	17,920	32,440	27,340	23,304	23,304	23,304	23,304	23,304
15,46,200	13,37,111	23,37,000	23,37,000	23,37,000	23,37,000	23,37,000	23,37,000	23,37,000	23,37,000	23,37,000
27,41,199	38,47,128	21,00,000	27,36,614	27,36,614	17,36,617	26,36,603	26,36,603	26,36,603	26,36,603	26,36,603
4,1,074	11,000	21,214	9,000	7,000	9,000	12,394	9,704	9,704	9,704	9,704
24,50,550	24,14,164	23,46,482	27,36,614	27,36,614	27,36,614	27,36,614	27,36,614	27,36,614	27,36,614	27,36,614
18,71,259	34,28,156	23,36,787	27,36,614	27,36,614	19,72,918	26,36,614	22,13,628	22,13,628	22,13,628	22,13,628
14,945	12,000	11,152	11,000	12,491	12,730	9,664	9,664	9,664	9,664	9,664
29,279	26,002	7,074	9,001	12,142	10,146	11,284	11,284	11,284	11,284	11,284
16,000	20,900	18,000	20,000	27,000	27,000	23,277	23,277	23,277	23,277	23,277

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Articles.	Classification.	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05
A. Imported liquors.	1. Licence fees.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	2. M.R. head duty.	418	279	300	418
	3. Distillery and House fees.	1,18,678	81,913	1,15,089	1,18,879
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Distillery and House fees.	4,174	2,927	4,294	4,231
	Total.	1,18,647	81,772	1,16,682	1,23,014
C. Opiates and its preparations.	1. Duty.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	2. Licence fees.	—	—	—	—
	3. Duty on Sale proceeds.	—	29,578	2,581	6,841
	Total.	—	29,578	12,769	13,181
D. Stronger than spirit.	1. Fees on per milk.	18,081	10,179	22,786	21,262
	2. Licence fees.	24,080	17,028	23,181	22,317
	Total.	42,161	27,207	45,967	43,579
E. Miscellaneous.	1. Alkali.	2	1	17	16
	2. Opium.	1,031	1,088	1,030	1,084
	Total.	1,033	1,089	1,030	1,084
	Total Excise Revenue.	1,62,242	1,16,223	1,63,799	1,37,879

* For the whole.

Note 1.—The figures under 1903-04 are for the revenue year, those under 1904-05

Note 2.—Figures for the previous years are included.

EXCISE

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs. 117,494	Rs. 1,22,800	Rs. 1,40,912	Rs. 1,41,029	Rs. 1,41,017	Rs. 1,41,029	Rs. 1,41,029	Rs. 1,41,029	Rs. 1,41,029
1,22,800	1,22,800	1,40,912	1,41,029	1,41,017	1,41,029	1,41,029	1,41,029	1,41,029
1,31,514	1,37,251	1,51,345	1,40,000	1,40,041	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000
1,37,251	1,37,251	1,51,345	1,40,000	1,40,041	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000
8,007	7,047	11,237	11,037	11,242	9,000	11,110		
9,107	9,007	9,184	9,007	9,000	9,728	9,374		
9,703	9,293	9,319	9,111	7,281	9,420	9,010		
20,400	14,377	20,700	22,102	21,377	21,377	21,377	21,377	21,377
22,198	21,942	20,920	20,817	20,621	21,650	21,210		
20,774	22,413	22,617	20,873	21,998	20,378	21,126		
20,301	24,265	27,667	24,790	28,570	22,826	24,265	24,265	24,265
27	188	173	170	200	49	10		
4	144	600	112	700	112	2		
78	188	173	170	200	49	10		
1,40,000	1,36,251	1,36,251	1,40,000	1,36,842	1,36,842	1,40,000		

of Hind.

for the 8 months ending 31st March 1909 and the rest for full financial year;
in table XXIV of *Imperial and District districts*.

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Articles.	Excise Items	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors	1. Licence fees	166	166	477	477
B. Distilled spirits and fermented liquors.	2. Distilled spirit licences	1,38,443	1,38,317	1,38,443	1,38,317
	3. Distillery and fermentation fees	17,000	16,962	21,000	21,219
	Total	1,55,481	1,55,281	1,69,719	1,69,681
C. Oils and perfumery	1. Duty	10,700	10,500	11,090	11,090
	2. Licence fees	7,400	7,310	7,385	7,310
	3. Licences on perfumery	20,215	17,296	21,622	21,467
	Total	38,315	38,106	42,797	42,947
D. Drugs other than opium	1. Fees on sales	34,401	35,188	37,288	38,323
	2. Licence fees	31,727	32,381	31,389	31,107
	Total	66,128	67,569	68,677	69,430
E. Miscellaneous	1. Alcohol	50	122	305	264
	2. Opium	101	2	2	2
	Total	151	124	310	266
	Total Revenue	2,77,062	2,71,503	3,06,777	3,09,186

EXCISE—contd.

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
7,773	8,012	13,301	13,172	25,560	25,917
28,926	32,820	37,712	37,902	37,924	38,943
45,000	41,940	41,937	41,934	42,974	41,792
60,723	74,267	82,578	86,501	94,709	100,565
49,674	59,274	59,882	59,865	64,223	73,678
1,10,745	1,14,091	1,02,463	1,00,570	1,02,946	1,16,645
294	122	120	76	122	172
200	200	200	148	8	248
200	180	180	204	120	220
1,00,100	2,17,000	2,25,319	2,61,437	4,57,617	4,37,643

TABLE XXV.—STAMPS

Sub-heads.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	Rs. 34,5	Rs. 38,4	Rs. 37,379	Rs. 33,000	Rs. 34,3
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	41,827	41,303	38,229	38,972	37,160
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	4,859	5,749	4,099	2,100	....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Mandate ..	845	820	448	840	840
(4) Imposed Stamps and Labels ..	38,353	37,229	33,300	33,962	34,300
(5) Share Transfer and other non-imposed Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,31,289	1,29,557	1,08,917	1,06,815	1,01,809

Sub-heads.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	Rs. 3,023	Rs. 3,002	Rs. 3,376	Rs. 3,791	Rs. 3,677
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	28,021	44,429	43,405	47,049	47,872
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Mandate ..	348	425	391	398	323
(4) Imposed Stamps and Labels ..	28,023	40,546	42,212	46,296	47,242
(5) Share Transfer and other non-imposed Stamps ..	....	8	....	23	8
Total	1,01,412	1,06,412	1,12,779	1,19,859	1,21,819

TABLE XXV.—STAMPS.—*contd.*

Sub-headings.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	10,065	17,389	40,950	40,104	41,662
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	17,240	19,001	20,206	21,782	14—
(1) Foreign Bill and Non- admiralty Stamps	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Admiralty Revenue Stamps	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Bill of Exchange or Bills	1,208	1,409	1,012	1,014	1,218
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels	10,204	17,001	19,100	19,010	14,308
(5) Share Transfer and other non-Impressed Stamps	—	2	101	—	—
— Total	121,275	156,043	151,129	152,946	149,207

Sub-headings.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	17,721	19,000	1,02,600	1,02,917	1,02,002	3,07,237
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Foreign Bill and Non- admiralty Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Admiralty Revenue Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Bill of Exchange or Bills	2,778	3,214	3,773	3,976	4,500	18,229
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels	30,239	31,774	31,939	31,789	31,502	125,464
(5) Share Transfer and other non-Impressed Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Total	4,00,739	4,85,519	4,99,431	4,98,902	4,34,804	20,34,250

TABLE XXVI-A—

Year	Part I—Revenue		Part II—Expenditure	
	Amounts	Net collection	Amounts	Net collection
1885-86	—	—	—	—
1886-87	—	—	—	—
1887-88	—	—	—	—
1888-89	—	—	—	—
1889-1890	—	—	—	—
1890-91	—	—	—	—
1891-92	—	—	—	—
1892-93	—	—	—	—
1893-94	—	—	—	—
1894-95	—	—	—	—
1895-96	—	—	—	—
1896-97	—	—	—	—
1897-98	—	—	—	—
1898-99	—	—	—	—
1899-1900	—	—	—	—
1900-01	—	—	—	—
1901-02	—	—	—	—
1902-03	—	—	—	—
1903-04	—	—	—	—
1904-05	—	—	—	—
1905-06	—	—	—	—
1906-07	—	—	—	—
1907-08	—	—	—	—
1908-09	—	—	—	—
1909-10	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—
1913-14	—	—	—	—
1914-15	—	—	—	—
1915-16	—	—	—	—
1916-17*	—	—	—	—
1917-18	—	—	—	—
1918-19	—	—	—	—
1919-20	—	—	—	—
1920-21	—	—	—	—
1921-22	—	—	—	—

INCOME TAX

Part III—Assessments		Part IV—Other Assessments		Total	
Assessments	Net collections	Assessments	Net collections	Assessments	Net collections
			Rs.		Rs.
		2,303	44,000	2,303	44,000
		2,306	42,221	2,306	42,221
		2,275	19,248	2,275	19,248
		2,304	12,103	2,304	12,103
		2,314	12,000	2,314	12,000
		2,316	10,000	2,316	10,000
		2,760	14,100	2,760	14,100
		2,408	10,000	2,408	10,000
		3,003	10,000	3,003	10,000
		1,309	11,000	1,309	11,000
		1,309	11,000	1,309	11,000
		1,043	17,000	1,043	17,000
		1,000	17,000	1,000	17,000
		922	12,000	922	12,000
		947	12,000	947	12,000
		965	12,717	965	12,717
		969	12,741	969	12,741
		972	12,800	972	12,800
		973	12,528	973	12,528
		977	12,752	977	12,752
		984	12,548	984	12,548
		947	12,000	947	12,000
		829	10,000	829	10,000
		1,209	12,000	1,209	12,000
		1,210	12,000	1,210	12,000
		897	12,207	897	12,207
		754	12,000	754	12,000
		727	12,711	727	12,711

* Details about Larkana town for year 1916-17 are not included as they are not available.

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salaries, pensions etc., and referred to as such as directly recoverable for the District by the Accountant General, Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME TAX CLASSIFICATION

Year.	Income of Rs. 500—1,000.		Income of Rs. 1,000—1,500.	
	Amount.	Net collection.	Amount.	Net collection.
		Rs.		Rs.
1902-03	—	—	1,047	91,912
1903-04	—	—	1,097	93,369
1904-05	—	—	1,099	93,085
1905-06	—	—	1,077	93,861
1906-07	—	—	1,103	94,184
1907-08	—	—	1,077	92,720
1908-09	—	—	1,096	93,343
1909-10	—	—	1,069	93,120
1910-11	—	—	1,069	93,083
1911-12	—	—	—	927
1912-13	—	—	—	709
1913-14	—	—	—	603
1914-15	—	—	—	586
1915-16	—	—	—	569
1916-17	—	—	—	549
1917-18	—	—	—	523
1918-19	—	—	—	501
1919-20	—	—	—	470
1920-21	—	—	—	—
1921-22	—	—	—	—

Note:—Details about Taxman from the year 1916-17.

OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV

Income of Rs. 1,000—2,000		Income exceeding Rs. 2,000		Total	
Assessee	Net million-rupees	Assessee	Net million-rupees	Assessee	Net million-rupees
139	1,234	110	6,703	1,428	14,367
155	1,139	107	5,488	1,400	13,227
157	6,643	118	4,303	2,379	14,325
160	7,077	123	5,443	2,384	14,303
167	6,323	124	10,883	2,013	13,198
180	7,287	122	10,897	2,472	14,656
178	6,572	120	11,878	2,356	14,338
211	6,010	126	11,963	2,465	14,319
207	6,198	171	11,878	2,084	14,300
228	6,001	220	16,815	1,209	14,297
208	6,029	178	11,868	2,044	14,308
214	6,125	157	10,238	1,968	14,304
208	7,064	175	10,897	962	14,295
194	6,997	155	11,227	947	14,284
194	7,291	141	11,861	943	14,277
272	6,387	159	10,414	930	14,275
167	6,363	115	6,868	822	14,210
168	6,422	122	10,803	813	14,234
178	6,388	128	10,999	801	14,222
186	1,437	121	10,814	802	14,204
199	7,819	136	10,297	847	14,103
222	7,284	187	10,389	829	14,014
273	10,956	847	24,191	1,280	14,909
424	12,612	815	38,025	1,310	14,924
90	3,168	868	60,171	938	14,902
—	—	744	79,807	734	14,865
—	—	727	65,721	727	14,711

* Not included as they are not available.

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT

Parliamentary.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Expenditure.</i>				
Provincial Rates	1,38,812	1,36,189	1,46,291	1,59,165
Education	11,016	10,249	11,867	1,587
Medical	1,610	1,301	194	1,617
Scoutlife and other Minor Departments	--	--	--	138
Civil Works	354	355	399	4,219
Quarantine	50,209	12,102	11,740	74,892
Postage	2,791	2,400	1,915	643
Miscellaneous	6,792	8,791	7,062	8,673
<i>Total</i>	1,62,484	1,52,294	1,66,071	2,49,218
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	6,282	6,754	6,394	8,062
Education	57,414	60,469	71,458	85,180
Medical	3,284	3,095	6,442	17,108
Scoutlife and other Minor Departments	211	159	124	1,750
Civil Works	13,610	1,04,265	95,492	30,175
Quarantine	10,198	11,740	12,891	10,898
Miscellaneous	2,951	4,818	2,714	7,873
<i>Total</i>	90,078	1,06,091	1,06,543	1,27,869

LOCAL BOARD

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,35,032	1,48,620	1,48,460	1,56,621	1,50,122	1,72,297
1,001	1,003	1,189	1,304	4,326	1,200
674	922	46	945	115	123
322	617	421	1,770	2,086	2,104
5,701	11,030	14,220	10,290	19,323	21,244
67,937	99,830	1,03,847	1,05,375	1,06,944	1,12,946
467	2,100	2,418	1,787	820	569
719	1,670	4,319	1,058	8,375	3,076
2,26,422	2,59,785	2,76,953	2,81,279	2,77,203	3,12,211
8,422	7,101	7,070	7,104	6,338	7,303
66,391	76,323	81,989	80,041	80,796	1,05,912
17,284	26,000	19,211	20,571	19,424	17,294
1,377	1,000	1,479	8,869	2,672	2,117
90,311	1,29,113	1,81,106	1,83,002	1,63,251	1,25,007
12,702	12,200	12,602	8,106	10,316	11,937
7,286	11,482	11,112	12,816	10,310	9,987
2,70,473	2,38,179	3,12,554	3,10,906	2,96,201	2,74,007

TABLE XXVII-A.—DISTRICT

Particulars.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>				
Provincial Taxes	1,062,210	1,051,910	1,051,800	1,051,710
Estuaries	1,000	6,201	7,142	812
Medical	108	100	92	200
Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,022	969	963	823
Civil Works	22,012	21,080	21,519	29,291
Contributions	1,19,016	1,19,017	1,19,016	1,17,297
Postage	306	61	384	475
Miscellaneous	9,222	11,821	896	1,094
	Total	£16,210	£16,191	£16,181
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	7,000	8,063	7,473	6,267
Education	1,12,978	1,14,187	1,10,398	1,10,393
Medical	10,700	11,465	17,367	14,589
Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,107	6,250	7,162	6,375
Civil Works	1,00,312	1,01,222	1,01,765	1,00,612
Contributions	11,000	10,000	17,829	12,393
Miscellaneous	6,126	7,898	8,915	6,117
	Total	£90,507	£89,130	£89,140

* This Year

† This Year

LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,47,402	1,32,397	1,30,279	1,20,094	80,721	1,04,960
723	1,222	902	2,041	2,786	1,12,811
119	276	149	101	105	248
1,228	1,253	1,017	2,397	2,013	1,610
14,554	21,981	10,326	91,395	3,289	18,789
1,00,019	2,27,818	12,79,085	1,76,144	1,40,010	3,98,033
219	—1,374	1,073	—1,168	2,519	1,111
2,596	239	861	17,378	4,377	9,000
1,88,018	8,14,915	1,56,382	1,08,977	4,37,349	4,12,386
5,241	2,157	2,641	7,207	10,170	12,130
1,25,218	1,56,954	1,36,345	1,22,587	1,06,069	2,10,480
21,117	21,772	26,799	29,449	33,823	30,822
7,448	3,169	6,143	12,802	8,077	10,110
1,61,008	9,10,728	8,06,308	1,24,344	1,72,381	1,47,308
18,218	16,779	11,781	11,311	11,127	10,865
1,091	13,7347	8,067	8,097	3,629	3,781
8,31,002	1,15,274	6,19,730	5,38,300	5,08,066	4,24,011

includes refunds of Rs. 11,444.

Includes an amount of Rs. 12,000 spent on purchase of war bonds.

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-1910
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
District Local Board	49,603	17,810	28,610	60,033	54,704
Taluk Local Board, Mysore	....	....	....	....	....
Do. Bannur	11,819	9,829	9,919	10,760	8,905
Do. Lakkur	10,895	10,905	11,945	15,810	12,337
Do. Kambur	11,137	11,029	10,600	9,188	12,151
Do. Talakur	10,135	10,189	8,000	11,697	8,188
Do. Warah	7,506	10,837	8,000	7,865	8,127
Do. Melur	4,960	11,097	10,717	7,428	8,068
Do. Kakur	4,795	10,007	8,810	8,250	8,184
Do. Daddu	11,708	6,717	6,304	7,930	6,104
Do. Jolli	6,427	2,215	8,439	6,018	8,129
Do. Achwan	5,478	1,100	2,000	8,096	511
Total	160,023	1,31,900	1,31,010	1,40,114	1,20,270
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
District Local Board	80,028	31,022	31,002	27,300	25,144
Taluk Local Board, Mysore	....	....	....	....	....
Do. Bannur	11,318	14,009	16,519	11,945	8,221
Do. Lakkur	18,304	21,779	16,980	18,628	11,479
Do. Kambur	17,074	11,229	9,020	10,284	7,918
Do. Talakur	11,272	11,097	8,750	12,300	8,337
Do. Warah	10,973	10,181	8,571	11,341	8,000
Do. Melur	12,229	9,202	8,518	12,300	8,018
Do. Kakur	7,684	9,465	8,771	14,188	8,129
Do. Daddu	6,678	7,818	10,347	8,000	8,110
Do. Jolli	8,800	5,681	5,211	7,118	5,200
Do. Achwan	8,415	3,909	8,028	10,781	4,000
Total	172,681	1,31,000	1,35,012	1,35,002	1,27,270

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,700	22,510	1,25,427	1,18,001	1,12,464	1,02,116	1,00,291	1,12,264
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,721	10,216	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,111	12,350	16,190	11,400	13,361	10,081	10,837	8,812
11,107	10,600	1,482	11,701	11,201	11,671	8,863	8,942
11,078	8,029	8,042	7,347	8,301	8,417	8,342	7,279
11,240	11,017	8,004	8,393	7,192	9,440	9,270	9,220
11,510	11,312	8,860	8,900	12,400	10,800	10,800	8,301
8,771	9,011	7,210	8,820	8,730	9,431	8,102	8,276
8,741	4,041	8,620	8,070	8,081	8,317	4,230	8,238
8,209	8,000	8,004	4,070	4,301	2,704	4,764	8,338
8,203	8,160	8,000	8,760	8,439	5,818	4,376	—708
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,46,429	1,40,411	1,67,170	1,92,201	1,86,023	1,86,218	1,86,912	1,09,769
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81,612	22,367	10,487	1,20,000	1,17,300	1,14,300	1,10,300	1,00,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,364	7,248	8,008	8,720	8,400	8,003	8,900	8,196
10,416	12,194	18,711	11,077	14,600	7,579	4,187	10,276
7,177	14,603	11,800	10,075	10,000	7,001	8,101	10,390
9,256	11,560	10,000	7,300	8,000	8,100	8,401	7,176
8,202	8,000	8,432	7,012	8,572	5,543	3,360	8,271
8,002	10,400	17,042	8,477	7,320	7,317	8,412	12,118
8,000	7,757	8,462	6,015	6,338	4,866	4,007	6,107
1,278	3,029	3,402	8,142	8,001	3,264	2,906	6,192
1,026	2,700	1,000	4,001	4,000	1,281	1,000	2,101
8,300	4,300	3,842	4,010	4,010	3,119	3,072	4,022
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,78,286	94,329	8,074	1,46,001	1,35,341	1,37,097	2,96,471	2,08,173

TABLE XXVII-B.—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<u>General.</u>					
Durgapur Local Board.	2,12,461	2,15,010	2,07,868	2,05,620	
Tamka Local Board, Mirzapur	....	....	....	....
Do., Ratnabali	6,641	6,299	6,091	6,800	
Do., Larkana	6,701	10,061	10,777	8,603	
Do., Kambar	6,442	10,967	10,800	12,777	
Do., Lashkaria	6,105	6,811	6,848	6,000	
Do., Ward	6,259	6,219	6,810	6,000	
Do., Motar	11,457	11,764	11,334	12,043	
Do., Kakar	5,219	4,701	5,072	5,723	
Do., Daula	6,581	6,819	6,618	4,822	
Do., Jodd	6,265	6,842	6,821	6,347	
Do., Behwali	6,829	5,878	6,824	6,828	
	Total	2,70,098	2,81,260	2,77,300	2,16,621
<u>Expenditure.</u>					
Durgapur Local Board	2,25,967	2,44,363	2,32,612	2,08,240	
Tamka Local Board, Mirzapur	....	....	....	....
Do., Ratnabali	6,015	6,114	6,571	6,016	
Do., Larkana	12,361	9,384	9,388	7,871	
Do., Kambar	10,716	10,476	10,780	9,192	
Do., Lashkaria	6,292	6,221	6,561	6,320	
Do., Ward	6,560	7,181	6,710	6,082	
Do., Motar	14,155	12,275	10,618	10,004	
Do., Kakar	6,009	5,207	5,390	5,484	
Do., Daula	6,819	6,067	6,101	6,851	
Do., Jodd	6,179	6,888	6,873	6,104	
Do., Behwali	6,821	6,080	6,780	6,843	
	Total	635,654	630,860	596,861	516,307

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—concl.

1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,80,500	2,70,300	2,31,377	2,30,373	2,31,000	2,70,000	2,42,147	2,30,300	2,70,300
5,100	5,512	6,800	6,100	5,700	6,900	4,800	5,000	7,000
4,214	3,812	1,300	4,200	6,000	5,100	6,000	4,800	4,000
9,327	9,002	9,801	9,601	9,600	7,000	(5,000)	6,000	10,300
6,100	6,210	11,600	7,400	6,600	9,100	6,100	6,775	10,300
8,197	8,160	8,125	8,100	7,700	9,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
7,250	7,001	8,472	7,118	7,700	8,207	8,175	12,700	7,000
9,214	9,004	12,000	11,107	11,307	10,200	8,400	8,475	9,000
4,802	4,774	7,104	6,800	6,900	4,000	4,700	4,700	5,000
5,004	4,704	6,314	4,501	7,500	8,750	6,000	6,000	4,000
2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,750	100
3,165	3,204	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,407	—754	4,150	3,100
433,301	436,131	5,10,918	5,00,000	6,1,004	4,80,000	5,00,000	4,67,779	4,42,500
2,54,500	2,50,500	2,95,110	2,00,100	2,17,000	2,00,170	2,80,200	2,55,500	2,80,500
5,100	5,314	6,377	6,000	6,100	6,274	5,000	5,140	6,200
3,214	3,371	6,100	4,700	6,000	7,000	4,800	3,200	4,172
9,327	10,011	10,200	7,000	9,100	10,767	7,842	9,000	7,300
7,100	8,200	13,117	7,700	13,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
8,197	8,279	8,310	7,727	9,000	10,240	7,820	8,000	8,216
7,250	8,000	8,321	7,500	12,071	8,207	8,000	8,000	8,000
9,214	9,000	9,700	10,042	17,000	6,200	8,100	8,000	4,000
4,802	4,500	5,000	7,100	9,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,700
5,004	5,272	6,900	5,000	6,200	9,700	6,000	4,000	5,000
2,000	3,000	4,717	2,000	6,100	3,820	1,000	1,000	1,000
3,165	3,200	3,200	3,187	6,171	6,447	3,000	1,750	3,100
76,301	8,30,100	12,00,000	8,10,000	6,10,271	4,60,700	3,20,000	3,00,000	3,24,014

TABLE XXVIII—

Year in which constituted	Names of municipalities.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1894	Buldh.	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1895	Bawali	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1896	Lakota	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1897	Ratod.	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1898	Sikar	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Year in which constituted	Names of municipalities.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1894	Buldh.	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1895	Bawali	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1896	Lakota	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1897	Lakota	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1898	Ratod.	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1899	Sikar	{	Recdgs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Expenditure.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

MUNICIPALITIES.

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,226	1,072	1,018	1,018	1,004	1,016	1,002	1,004
1,245	1,082	1,013	1,013	1,002	1,012	1,011	1,017
11,299	10,862	10,700	10,777	10,802	10,798	11,711	11,673
10,913	10,172	10,801	10,808	10,821	10,718	10,800	10,800
10,601	10,655	10,627	10,710	10,721	10,700	10,720	10,700
10,598	10,620	10,607	10,690	10,701	10,682	10,700	10,687
10,588	10,600	10,707	10,718	10,720	10,692	10,700	10,692
10,573	10,607	10,696	10,701	10,706	10,694	10,702	10,698
11,208	11,204	11,254	11,251	11,252	11,252	11,252	11,251
10,267	11,218	11,364	11,711	11,484	11,081	11,255	11,482

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,409	10,262	10,301	10,371	10,356	10,325	10,712	10,100	10,358
4,700	10,360	10,382	10,423	10,387	10,395	10,479	10,371	10,385
30,002	31,572	31,702	30,478	30,219	31,700	31,807	30,381	30,365
11,877	37,375	37,348	37,387	37,371	39,000	39,188	39,321	39,341
30,000	70,300	69,283	70,303	70,342	70,000	71,6,456	71,2,217	71,3,387
70,429	81,301	79,408	69,401	72,220	72,000	70,6,731	67,0,031	72,3,114
30,719	29,367	30,374	31,266	31,711	31,372	31,129	31,700	31,363
12,361	25,363	30,729	31,357	30,618	30,611	31,781	30,614	30,396
14,319	17,923	17,382	17,237	16,234	21,463	35,280	32,158	19,621
14,151	31,971	18,201	16,421	16,164	20,812	30,510	31,249	22,871

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION

Name of taluka.	Principal religion.	Population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
1. Mirkhass	Hindu	4,368	2,230	1,838
	Muslim	10,103	22,115	17,388
	All religions	14,111	24,345	18,518
2. Batedera	Hindu	11,603	6,172	5,431
	Muslim	10,745	22,703	17,632
	All religions	22,347	39,875	33,497
3. Larkana	Hindu	18,437	10,283	8,154
	Muslim	30,392	23,494	20,518
	All religions	48,829	43,777	31,001
4. Kandhar	Hindu	10,779	5,973	4,806
	Muslim	68,635	30,853	29,745
	All religions	77,414	42,826	34,573
5. Labharia	Hindu	11,492	6,451	5,038
	Muslim	67,904	31,829	26,170
	All religions	68,796	38,284	30,329
6. Warah	Hindu	7,842	4,354	3,488
	Muslim	50,312	27,918	22,494
	All religions	58,154	32,272	25,992
7. Mular	Hindu	7,814	4,204	3,500
	Muslim	40,008	20,908	19,712
	All religions	47,822	30,227	24,263
8. Kakar	Hindu	6,210	3,358	2,852
	Muslim	27,392	23,052	16,039
	All religions	33,604	26,427	16,787
9. Duthi	Hindu	6,955	3,121	2,434
	Muslim	40,179	22,054	17,025
	All religions	47,892	25,704	20,008
10. Jahn	Hindu	9,052	5,703	2,349
	Muslim	26,750	14,549	12,216
	All religions	35,802	20,252	14,000
11. Sehwan	Hindu	8,140	4,118	4,022
	Muslim	35,184	18,388	14,700
	All religions	43,323	22,512	18,821
Larkana District Total	Hindu	97,132	53,007	44,125
	Muslim	490,353	272,001	228,052
	All religions	597,485	323,217	260,743

OF LITERATES 1921 (Census).

Literacy.			Percentage of literate to total population.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
256	212	3	7	13	0.2
262	211	29	1	1	0.2
663	593	29	1	2	0.1
1,431	1,348	83	12	82	2
487	452	35	1	2	0.2
1,332	1,263	119	4	0	1
3,424	3,184	260	16	31	3
1,142	1,017	125	2	2	0.5
1,424	1,227	207	0	10	1
1,825	1,798	87	17	30	2
445	735	109	1	2	0.2
2,739	2,642	197	4	0	0.5
1,069	1,018	51	10	24	1
762	703	59	1	2	0.2
2,359	2,240	119	3	6	0.5
1,187	1,020	67	14	23	2
294	260	129	1	2	0.5
1,776	1,598	188	3	5	0.5
1,169	1,123	46	15	26	1
618	565	53	1	2	0.3
1,750	1,682	88	3	6	0.3
1,873	1,302	71	22	39	3
642	575	67	2	0	0.4
2,021	1,893	128	3	6	1
1,048	966	82	16	20	3
471	440	31	1	2	0.2
1,520	1,420	119	3	6	0.6
757	648	109	14	24	3
337	305	32	1	2	0.2
1,169	1,017	152	4	0	4
1,435	1,214	221	18	29	5
489	433	56	1	2	0.4
1,931	1,652	279	5	7	1
16,463	14,393	1,069	16	27	2
6,746	6,023	713	1	2	0.3
22,123	20,000	1,810	4	0	1

TABLE XXIX-B.—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75
<i>A.—Institutions.</i>						
1. Secondary Schools	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
City Schools	Pupils	—	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
2. Middle Classes	Institutions	2	3	2	2	3
City Schools	Pupils	188	221	240	250	302
	Male	188	221	240	250	302
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
3. Total Secondary Schools	Institutions	3	3	3	2	3
	Pupils	188	221	240	250	302
	Male	188	221	240	250	302
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
4. Primary Schools	Institutions	60	72	89	90	82
(i) Local Board	Pupils	5,231	5,100	5,437	5,600	5,315
	Male	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Municipal	Institutions	7	7	7	8	8
	Pupils	857	774	787	841	860
	Male	857	774	787	841	860
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) aided	Institutions	1	1	0	0	0
	Pupils	31	31	46	44	44
	Male	31	31	46	44	44
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Unaided	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
(v) Indentured	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
5. Total schools	Primary	Institutions	614	684	554	554
		Pupils	33,078	32,518	32,248	32,002
		Male	33,078	32,518	32,248	32,002
		Female	—	—	—	—
6. Technical and other special Schools	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
7. Total Public	Institutions	617	687	557	554	529
	Pupils	33,286	32,551	32,282	32,032	31,824
	Male	33,286	32,551	32,282	32,032	31,824
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	33,286	32,551	32,282	32,032	31,824

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS

1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
11,710	11,494	11,518	10,891	10,810	11,583 (54)	11,502 (50)	11,391 (51)
100	100	200	300	200	400 (11)	400 (11)	400
10,627	10,570	10,526	11,779	12,011	12,212 (51)	12,223 (50)	10,400
1,329	1,374	1,388	1,422	1,378	1,365	1,377	1,377

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
A.—Institutions.					
1. Almared	Institutions	...	...	...	...
	Pupils	Male	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...
2. Private Elementary	Institutions	...	...	...	...
	Pupils	Male	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...
3. Total Private	Institutions	...	...	...	...
	Pupils	Male	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...
Total.					
Grand Total	Institutions	407	387	362	328
	Pupils	11,266	11,031	10,328	10,732
	Male	5,693	5,944	5,339	5,324
	Female	5,573	5,087	4,989	5,408
Total.					
		11,266	11,031	10,328	10,732
B.—Percentage of pupils.					
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.	...	...	...	...	...
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.	...	...	...	...	...

OF INSTITUTIONS SCHOLARS—*contd.*

BIRD'S GAZETTEER
 TABLE XXIX.B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class or Institution		Year				
		1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
A.—Institutions.						
1. Secondary Schools	Institutions	...	...	...	...	...
	Pupils	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...
2. Middle Schools (English)	Institutions	...	8	8	8	8
	Pupils	...	100	100	100	102
	Male	...	50	50	50	51
	Female	...	50	50	50	51
3. Secondary Schools	Institutions	...	8	8	8	8
	Pupils	...	100	100	100	102
	Male	...	50	50	50	51
	Female	...	50	50	50	51
2. Primary Schools	Institutions	112	105	102	102	103
(i) Land Based	Institutions	...	6,010	6,000	6,002	6,233
	Pupils	...	6,010	6,000	6,002	6,233
	Male	...	3,005	3,000	3,001	3,004
	Female	...	3,005	3,000	3,001	3,004
(ii) Municipal	Institutions	...	9	9	9	9
	Pupils	...	1,221	1,119	1,100	1,256
	Male	...	621	619	610	621
	Female	...	600	600	600	635
(iii) Aided	Institutions	...	2	2	2	2
	Pupils	...	20	21	21	22
	Male	...	11	11	11	12
	Female	...	11	11	11	11
(iv) Charities	Institutions	...	...	...	...	...
	Pupils	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Indigenous	Institutions	254	227	208	227	230
	Pupils	...	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
	Male	...	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
	Female	...	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
4. Total Primary Schools	Institutions	254	203	204	210	207
	Pupils	...	11,160	11,272	11,300	11,313
	Male	...	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
	Female	...	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
5. Technical and other special schools	Institutions	...	...	...	...	...
	Pupils	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...
6. Total Pupils	Institutions	206	103	202	209	207
	Pupils	...	11,912	11,923	11,921	11,917
	Male	...	5,959	5,959	5,954	5,957
	Female	...	5,953	5,964	5,967	5,960
	Total	...	14,912	14,920	14,907	14,923

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—contd.

TABLE XXIX-B.—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
<i>A.—Institutions—contd.</i>					
1. <i>Admission</i>	Institutions	29	2	12	21
	Pupils	130	10	98	124
2. <i>Private</i> <i>Trusts</i>	Institutions	120	216	221	222
	Pupils	1,122	1,273	2,144	2,161
3. <i>Total</i> <i>Admission</i>	Institutions	120	216	221	222
	Pupils	1,252	1,273	2,144	2,161
4. <i>Total</i> <i>Admission</i>	Institutions	211	223	233	233
	Pupils	2,299	2,334	2,894	2,905
Total		2,297	2,336	2,897	2,904
Grand Total	Institutions	403	403	412	423
	Pupils	16,860	17,261	17,379	17,529
Total		18,103	19,468	19,594	19,733
<i>B.—Percentage of pupils.</i>					
1. Percentage of male students to male population of schools going up.	40.2	39.6	39.3	39.2	39.1
2. Percentage of female students to female population of schools going up.	47.3	47.9	47.4	47.6	47.7
3. Number of Intermediate pupils	11,161	11,103	11,302	11,398	12,254
Percentage of Intermediate pupils to Intermediate population of schools going up.	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.2	45.3

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—contd.

ITEM	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
16	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
145	200	215	200	217	201	215	221	184
4	34	49	34	38	30	35	39	3
276	210	240	210	217	187	220	215	91
440	172	188	172	178	178	178	178	178
2,475	2,046	2,317	2,010	2,346	2,798	2,193	2,218	2,023
1,533	1,216	1,311						
1,012	1,002	871	1,000	782	977	712	724	608
2,111	1,25	1,03						
327	300	305	300	239	200	234	233	198
2,867	2,785	2,805	2,016	2,798	2,016	2,149	2,033	1,742
1,129	1,131	1,060	1,014	871	967	902	714	612
4,010	3,943	3,980	4,111	3,898	4,798	3,254	3,184	2,798
280	300	302	312	251	404	304	350	307
17,001	17,488	18,022	18,562	18,500	19,202	22,092	22,411	18,229
5,473	5,303	5,371	4,508	4,367	5,090	5,090	5,364	4,608
20,473	19,873	18,398	18,931	18,998	21,392	22,988	21,740	19,868
44.0	38.0	37.0	38.0	38.0	35.7	32.7	31.0	30.0
3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2
12.501	12.776	12.021	11.896	12.622	14.039	13.873	17.860	12.813
97.0	15.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	22.0	31.0	11.0

*Notes.—The High School at Larkana was re-established in the year 1919-20 under previous name
the old name.*

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AND SCHOLARS THEREIN—1921-22.

Class of Institution.	Under the management of Government.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by the District or Municipal Board.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Higher Schools (English)	4	279	8	112
Primary Schools	...	...	823	31,898
Total	4	279	831	32,010

Class of Institution.	Under private management.				Total.	
	Aided by Government or District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Founding- Date.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.		
Higher Schools (English)	4	223	...	...	8 710
Primary Schools	192	4,993	...	...	302 18,044
Total	196	5,216	...	...	310 18,754

TABLE XXIX-D.—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of Institution	Total expenditure in 1921-22			
	Provincial Funds	Migrant funds	Municipal funds	Post
Art College	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Professional Colleges	—	—	—	—
High Schools	20,240	—	—	2,000
Modern School (English)	32,122	6,200	7,200	6,652
Modern Schools (vernacular)	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	2,61,390	25,000	12,507	1,377
Training Schools	—	—	—	—
Total and other Special Schools	74,342	—	—	—
Total	222,632	32,200	20,307	17,331
Scholarships	9,907	6,240	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	9,000	6,000	410
Grand Total	224,540	30,240	27,307	17,331

Class of Institution	Total Expenditure in 1921-22—contd			Grand Total
	Revenue of Native States	Subscription	Endowments and all other sources	
Art College	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Professional Colleges	—	—	—	—
High Schools	—	—	—	28,074
Modern School (English)	—	1,467	70	90,012
Modern Schools (vernacular)	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	—	1,000	22,160	2,71,167
Training Schools	—	—	—	—
Total and other Special Schools	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2,012	32,330	4,73,331
Scholarships	—	—	1,117	11,000
Miscellaneous	—	100	127	4,237
Grand Total	—	4,317	32,330	4,82,531

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	Deaths		Deaths	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1903	—	14,913	22.39	13,840	24.34
1904	—	15,223	22.39	13,908	25.12
1905	—	15,443	24.95	13,808	21.70
1906	15,150	19.99	13,238	21.79	
1907	15,152	18.95	13,502	23.77	
1908	15,382	22.19	13,103	20.52	
1909	15,393	20.42	13,901	24.06	
1910	15,790	22.42	14,549	23.17	
1911	15,205	23.92	16,040	19.11	
1912	15,401	20.82	14,008	21.29	
1913	15,193	21.49	13,169	22.49	
1914	15,291	21.99	15,009	20.64	
1915	15,195	23.38	13,990	19.73	
1916	16,000	25.19	14,232	21.97	
1917	15,111	21.95	13,446	20.43	
1918	15,199	20.92	15,009	20.17	
1919	16,865	19.95	12,778	19.34	
1920	15,059	22.93	12,370	19.72	
1921	15,865	21.24	8,309	18.26	
1922	15,160	22.01	7,223	12.04	

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

DEATHS FROM

Decade.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Injuries.	Other-diseases.
3	610	23	14,511	70	4	224	327
4	0	11	10,128	39	4	221	446
5	—	10	12,367	25	34	219	126
6	280	16	15,007	59	44	234	224
7	0	21	14,797	27	31	228	485
8	0	22	13,261	15	31	223	454
9	250	19	14,663	26	38	224	374
10	172	119	22,969	51	44	223	125
11	0	47	9,915	10	18	236	394
12	420	162	22,342	29	80	231	431
13	53	35	11,064	15	24	278	442
14	0	70	22,879	21	39	264	459
15	0	7	11,021	45	74	236	329
16	1	0	23,214	22	38	194	100
17	97	8	20,477	16	28	192	961
18	0	19	18,549	25	44	231	866
19	108	60	11,297	44	32	149	412
20	41	298	11,311	14	265	119	254
21	1	9	8,279	14	230	189	492
22	0	1	8,478	23	118	181	370

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Talukas of towns	Births			Deaths	
	Population Under registration	Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
Talukas					
Rajodar	46,862	1,138	24'81	369	12'02
Larkana	61,186	1,147	18'79	369	14'76
Mirpur	41,584	881	21'31	783	18'18
Kambar	17,444	1,010	11'56	739	9'39
Lahore	60,764	1,281	21'01	704	10'31
Wazir	48,179	1,187	24'64	465	9'44
Mohar	61,490	1,074	17'53	417	8'21
Kalar	28,801	1,110	38'48	365	12'62
Dolm	45,800	1,200	26'18	314	11'22
Johi	32,329	881	27'22	147	12'00
Sohwan	38,810	769	21'28	368	12'72
Towns	—	—	—	—	—
Rajodar	5,262	109	20'18	129	22'60
Larkana	17,796	225	27'08	661	29'21
Kambar	7,813	111	14'50	90	18'30
Sohwam	4,823	71	14'93	94	16'12
	197,957	33,163	22'01	7,221	12'98

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

TABLE XXXI.—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expend- iture.	Average daily admission.	Number	
						In-door	Out-door
Civil Hospital.							
1	Lakshmi	III	about 1852	18,279	{ In-door 17 Out-door 30	17	123
Dispensaries							
2	Shikar	III	Not known	3,097	{ In-door 3 Out-door 30	3	97
3	Gambhir	III	1852	4,769	{ In-door 3 Out-door 30	3	96
4	Khari	III	1863	2,200	{ In-door 1 Out-door 33	1	49
5	Rasayana	III	1861	3,810	{ In-door 2 Out-door 71	2	120
6	Paramed Nathwani	III	1862	2,310	{ In-door 2 Out-door 71	2	120
7	Khairpur Nathwani	III	1905	2,200	{ In-door 2 Out-door 60	2	114
8	Jain	III	1860	2,300	{ In-door 2 Out-door 60	2	114
9	Wark	III	1912	3,999	{ In-door 2 Out-door 12	2	114
10	S. W. Ray, Dadi	VI	1860	—	{ In-door 2 Out-door 72	2	114
11	Miridam	III	1910	2,300	{ In-door 2 Out-door 72	2	114

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)

and nothing more than the press.

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	Visits made	Expenditure	Average daily attendance.		Number visits
					In-door	Out-door	
(Total Visiting)							
1	Barbados	1	About 600	£6,678	In-door 17	Out-door 46	120
In-door Visits.							
2	Bajan	121	600 Visits	£1,917	In-door 1	Out-door 65	66
3	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 3	Out-door 68	71
4	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 1	Out-door 64	65
5	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 2	Out-door 64	66
6	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 2	Out-door 64	66
7	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 1	Out-door 67	68
8	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 1	Out-door 67	68
9	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 1	Out-door 67	68
10	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 1	Out-door 67	68
11	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 1	Out-door 67	68
12	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 2	Out-door 66	68
13	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 2	Out-door 66	68
14	Barbados	123	1,000	£2,000	In-door 2	Out-door 66	68

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the past

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	Wkds. opened.	Grounds Int.	Average daily attendance		Number 1911
					In-door	Out-door	
<i>Civil Hospital.</i>							
1	Lucknow	1	August 1852	16,878	In-door 17	Out-door 89	11,822
<i>Dispensaries.</i>							
2	Aligarh	III	Not known	3,087	In-door 2	Out-door 86	8358
3	Kanpur	III	1850	4,798	In-door 8	Out-door 48	1,217
4	Balrampur	III	1850	2,300	In-door 1	Out-door 21	8,200
5	Baldassore	III	1850	2,818	In-door 8	Out-door 71	7,917
6	Paromol Khairabad	III	1850	2,118	In-door 2	Out-door 17	8,570
7	Khairpur Kalinjar	III	1903	2,286	In-door 2	Out-door 46	6,881
8	Jubb	III	1800	2,129	In-door 3	Out-door 59	1,134
9	Tirah	III	1911	2,800	In-door 2	Out-door 19	...
10	R. & W. Reg. Dated	VI	1900	—	In-door 3	Out-door 72	4,000
11	Muzaffarpur	III	1910	2,995	In-door 3	Out-door 28	...

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.*

All figures include money spent during the year.

YEAR	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
1916	512	309	204	243	311	178	409
1917	10,738	18,199	12,879	12,882	12,884	11,880	13,880
1918	77	42	44	30	40	48	51
1919	8,103	8,103	8,033	8,033	7,974	7,259	7,403
1920	110	68	62	71	61	68	57
1921	9,012	9,105	8,821	8,720	7,239	7,187	9,418
1922	43	31	33	39	17	14	57
1916	2,070	6,800	4,029	3,811	3,811	1,211	8,011
1917	148	117	109	108	48	30	77
1918	7,115	4,802	2,800	2,480	6,813	6,813	12,237
1919	17	16	18	27	28	14	23
1920	8,036	8,103	8,033	7,974	7,974	8,103	7,079
1921	23	10	23	26	22	14	95
1922	1,275	1,201	1,222	6,224	6,010	5,977	5,877
1916	14	17	18	18	38	18	42
1917	8,278	9,029	8,712	8,610	8,524	8,944	8,278
1918	23	16	16	19	46	30	23
1919	1,034	1,204	1,119	1,268	1,328	1,388	1,016
1920	19	21	19	21	31	38	19
1921	6,781	6,409	6,864	6,869	4,530	6,497	6,820
1922	—	—	1,114	2,137	2,247	1,923	1,821

1.—Institutional. 2.—Local and Municipal funds dispensed. 3.—Railway Dispensary.

Note.—In 1919, 1 was a Municipal dispensary up to June 1st, 1909, on that date the Government Civil Hospital was opened.

TABLE XXXII.

Particulars	1905-06	1906-07		1907-08		1908-09	1909-10
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
Number of vaccinations	Urban	403	101	199	429	362	
	Rural	17,004	17,004	16,237	15,158	15,401	
	Total	17,407	17,407	16,436	15,587	15,763	
Number of vaccinations	Urban	209	199	107	226	13	
	Rural	3,063	2,459	2,229	1,748	1,298	
	Total	3,272	2,658	2,336	1,971	1,311	
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population of the respective areas	Urban	19.22	24.78	37.97	42.40	47.87	
	Rural	30.78	31.77	34.94	34.99	34.70	
	Total	30.21	30.18	33.48	34.87	35.05	

Particulars	1905-06	1906-07		1907-08		1908-09	1909-10
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
Number of vaccinations	Urban	199	458	423	425	429	
	Rural	14,307	15,308	14,230	14,232	14,315	
	Total	14,506	15,766	14,653	14,657	14,744	
Number of vaccinations	Urban	—	—	—	11	8	
	Rural	223	223	218	211	162	
	Total	223	223	218	211	160	
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective areas	Urban	19.74	21.48	21.72	20.19	20.76	
	Rural	32.49	31.94	32.19	32.29	32.16	
	Total	32.04	32.11	32.47	32.47	32.14	

VACCINATION

1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
378	421	506	409	407	439	128	295
12,445	14,991	14,412	10,963	11,447	11,261	11,267	12,612
14,227	10,329	14,188	14,044	10,884	11,436	12,291	12,849
43	211	10	2	4	37	14	
1,098	1,279*	118	266	360	238	107	311
1,611	1,487	190	407	402	171	168	112
10,108	10,746	20,116	17,144	16,730	21,744	10,145	9,110
29,423	28,166	20,727	20,739	21,238	21,017	20,537	19,727
29,423	28,166	20,727	20,739	21,238	21,017	20,537	19,727

1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
447	453	502	467	409	408	119	150	149
12,368	12,451	14,579	14,399	13,081	13,163	11,091	11,091	11,162
14,229	12,809	13,929	14,028	13,485	13,037	12,006	11,984	11,697
-	7	4	3	11	-	179	-	1
79	98	125	239	244	118	1,719	1,407	197
79	98	125	239	244	118	1,819	1,021	198
29,776	27,731	27,198	29,22	25,91	25,98	26,24	27,34	27,42
22,000	22,400	23,741	25,41	20,23	25,79	20,59	25,43	24,90
22,421	22,54	23,733	25,741	20,72	26,11	20,38	24,50	24,79

* Estimates of the figures for the 7 months of the rubber districts transferred to Larkana District.

TABLE XXXIII.—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss Due to				Destruction of			
	Wild animals		Manas.		Tigers.	Lioness and panthers.	Wolves.	Sheep.
	Domestic cattle.	Cattle.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle.				
1866	—	128	78	—	—	—	32	140
1867	—	221	84	—	—	—	10	172
1868	—	425	38	—	—	—	7	433
1869	—	434	38	—	—	—	13	435
1870	—	20	117	—	—	—	4	301
1871	—	249	131	—	—	—	3	362
1872	—	226	82	1	—	—	3	304
1873	—	86	82	—	—	—	3	229
1874	—	43	81	4	—	—	3	180
1875	—	22	82	—	—	4	—	225
1876	—	37	72	—	—	—	3	149
1877	—	311	78	—	—	—	21	1,204
1878	—	100	88	—	—	—	4	1,204
1879	—	173	54	—	—	—	1	918
1880	—	88	83	—	—	—	8	918
1881	—	168	89	—	—	—	—	104
1882	—	87	84	—	—	—	—	972
1883	—	181	81	3	—	—	4	1,474
1884	—	128	109	—	—	—	6	681
1885	—	73	90	—	—	—	—	681
1886	—	10,000	84	Imported	—	—	8	1,000
1887	—	10,000	84	When not available	—	—	2	1,100
1888	—	available	72	available	—	—	—	878
1889	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	716
1890	—	—	89	—	—	—	21	829
1891	—	189	89	—	—	—	18	—

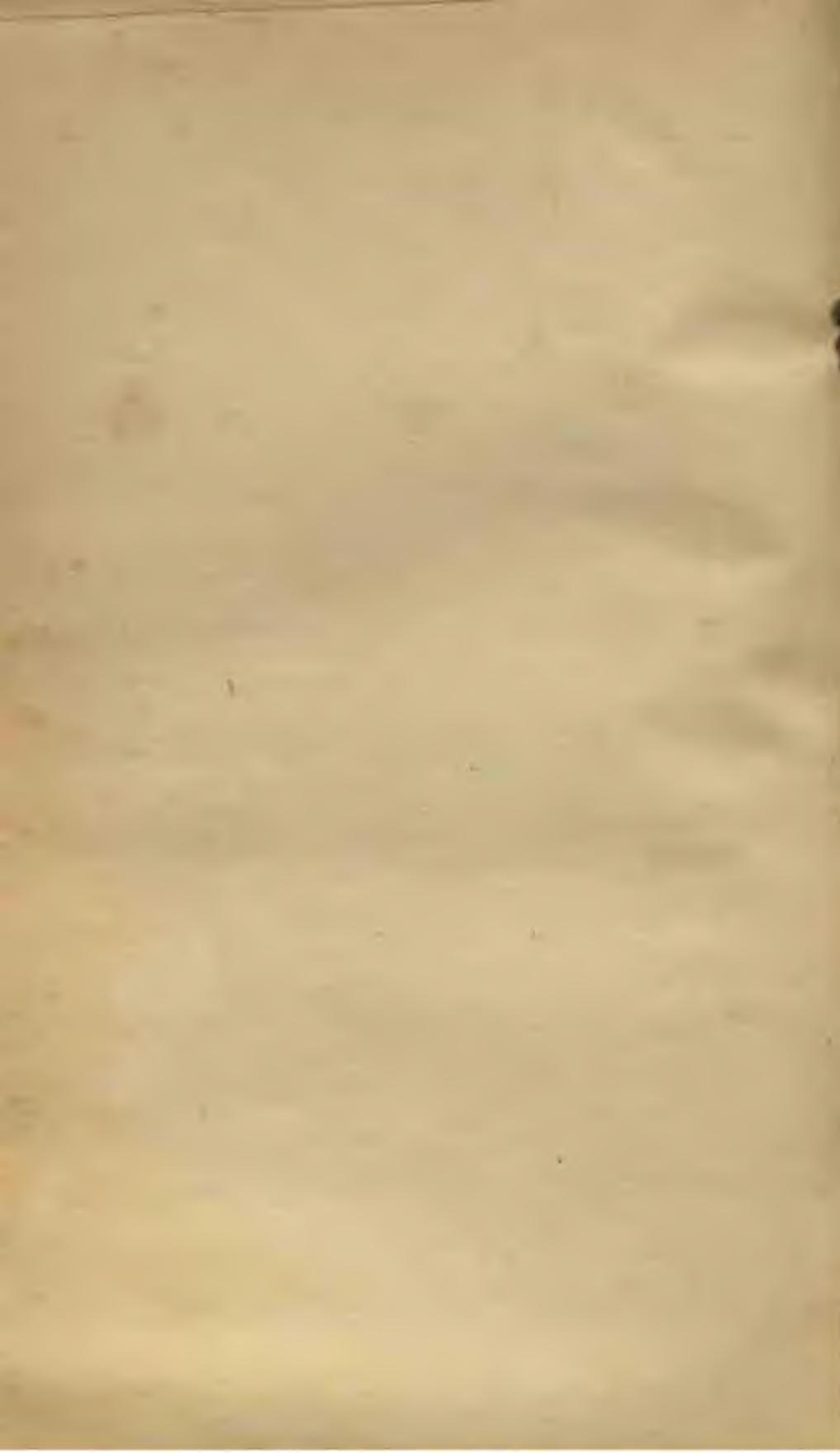
(Estimates of the figures for the seven flocks of the Adyar district transferred to the Lakshman Devaraya.

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification	Number of Families	Number of Members	Losses due to		Average Capital paid up
			Indirect losses	Bank and Shareholders	
I. Families—					
1919	—	—	—	—	—
1920	1	128	—	1,400	11,400
1921	1	326	—	1,54,500	26,130
1922	1	772	0,000	2,79,400	60,840
1923	1	197	—	1,17,400	1,17,400
1924	3	582	5,000	1,00,000	122,660
II. Agricultural Families—					
Credit 1919	0	134	1,340	—	—
Non-credit 1919	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1920	28	1,377	1,377,000	—	46,000
Non-credit 1920	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1921	99	2,329	2,329,000	—	10,000
Non-credit 1921	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1922	96	2,624	2,624,000	—	10,000
Non-credit 1922	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1923	114	3,820	3,820,000	3,000	1,10,072
Non-credit 1923	2	104	—	—	—
Credit 1924	129	4,000	4,000,000	750	1,10,072
Non-credit 1924	4	116	257	—	3,012
III. Non-Agricultural Families—					
Credit 1919	—	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1919	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1920	—	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1920	1	42	400	—	—
Credit 1921	1	42	—	—	—
Non-credit 1921	1	39	1,110	—	—
Credit 1922	1	34	0,000	—	2,300
Non-credit 1922	1	34	0,000	—	—
Credit 1923	1	34	0,000	—	—
Non-credit 1923	1	34	0,000	—	—
Credit 1924	1	34	0,000	—	—
Non-credit 1924	1	34	0,000	—	—
Credit 1925	1	45	1,120	—	—
Non-credit 1925	1	45	—	—	—

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT



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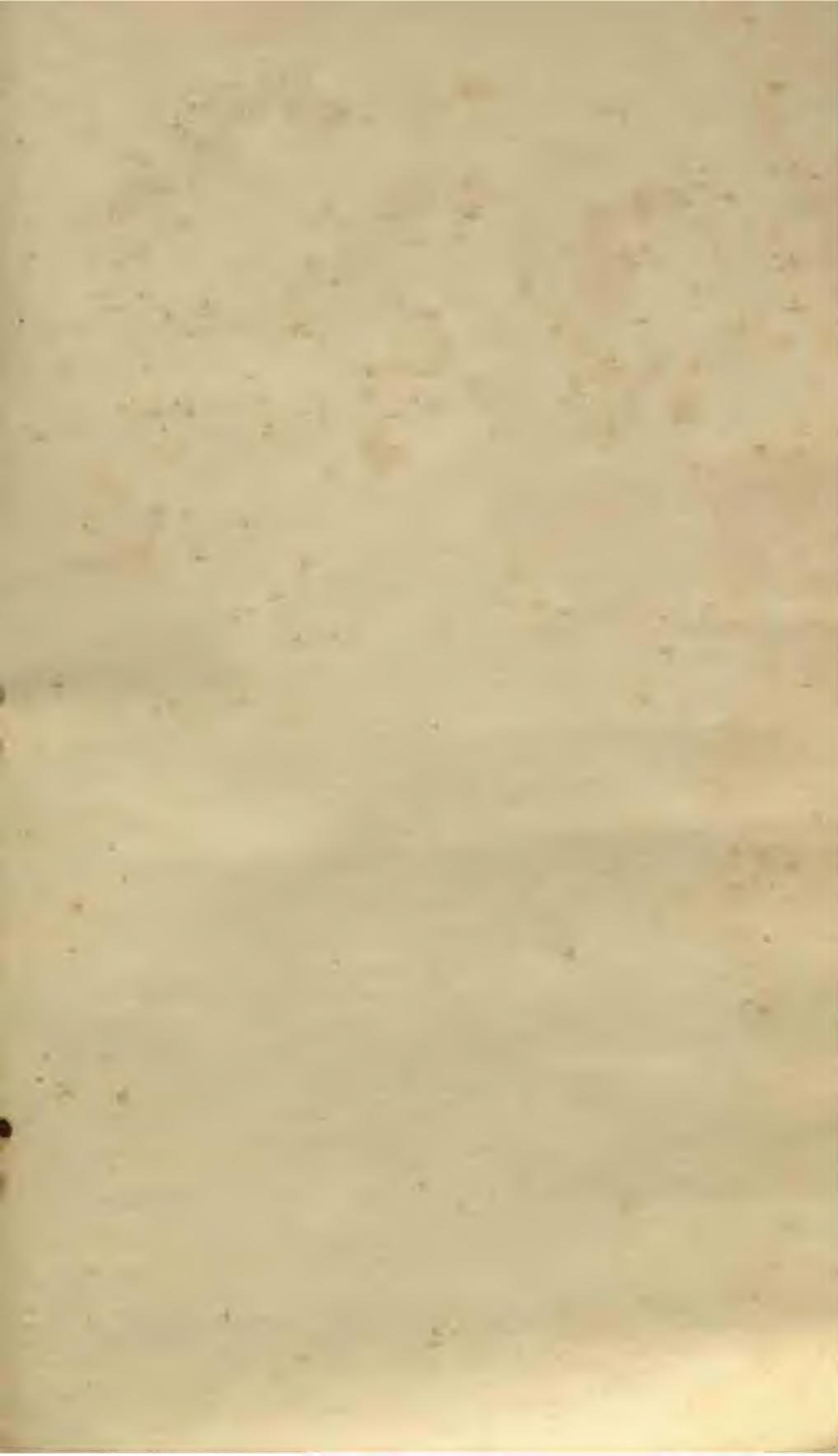
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